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AN

EPITOME

OF

GEOGRAPHY,

With an Atlas.

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PREFACE.

GEOGRAPHY is a branch of knowledge so eminently useful, that it ought to form a part of the education of all young persons of both sexes, and of every condition in life; it is also a study that may be advantageously commenced at a very early age.

The work entitled *Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern*, by the author of this Epitome, is adapted to the use of academies and the higher schools, and to pupils somewhat advanced in their education; and it has accordingly been adopted by several colleges among the books which are required to be studied before entering on a collegiate course.

The object of the author, in preparing this Epitome, has been to furnish a manual adapted to the use of pupils of an early age, who may afterwards study the larger work, and also to a numerous class of young persons of both sexes, whose means of education are too limited to admit of their studying thoroughly, while at school, a more extended treatise.

The Book, though small, is comprehensive in its design, and, in connexion with the Atlas, it will be found to contain a great mass of interesting and important geographical information.

The most striking features and characteristic particulars relating to the different countries, are distinctly brought into view; and with regard to cities, towns, &c., the circumstances to which they are indebted for their importance or notoriety, or the memorable events with which their names are associated, are pointed out.

The plan, which is very simple, and perfectly easy both to the teacher and pupil, will readily unfold itself, as the work is perused. The matter is all along arranged in the order in which it is deemed most advisable that it should be studied.

All the sections or subdivisions are broken into short sentences or paragraphs, which are carefully numbered; and at the bottom of every page are placed questions with corresponding numbers; so that a glance of the eye will direct the pupil to the appropriate answers.

The *Epitome* and the *Atlas* are made to correspond to each other, and are to be studied throughout in connexion. The natural divisions of the globe, the prominent features of the different parts, and the situations and boundaries of countries, are, in the first place, to be learned from the *Atlas;* recourse is then to be had to the *Epitome* for such information as cannot be given by maps; and, after this, the maps are again to be consulted for more minute information respecting the situation of cities, towns, &c. Questions for examination on the maps are inserted throughout in their proper order.

The *Atlas* has been prepared with care, and, though the maps are small, yet, by omitting all names of inferior consequence, it has been rendered very complete with regard to such as are most important.

The population of countries, cities, and chief towns, together with other statistical information, is given in a series of *Tables*, contained in the *Atlas*. By this method, the book has been made considerably smaller in size, than it otherwise would have been, and the information is given in a form which will greatly facilitate the acquisition not only of exact knowledge, but also of interesting comparative views of the matters presented.

As some knowledge of *Ancient Geography* is of essential importance to all who would have even the slightest acquaintance with history, or who would read the Bible with advantage, the maps of the *Roman Empire* and *Palestine*, together with the brief outline of Ancient and Scripture Geography, will add materially to the value of this work, for such students as have not opportunity to study a larger one.

Almost all the words, with regard to the pronunciation of which the pupil would be likely to need assistance, are pronounced or accented, according to the best authorities.

The book is embellished with *forty-eight cuts*, which exhibit a view of a variety of interesting objects of nature and art, and of the manners and customs of different countries. Some of these cuts have been adopted from the author's *Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants*; others have been prepared expressly for this work.

Whether this treatise possesses any advantages over other small compendiums of geography, the public will judge. Accuracy, in works of this kind, is of more difficult attainment than may be imagined by those who are not acquainted with the contradictory statements found

EPITOME OF GEOGRAPHY.

ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth, with its productions and inhabitants.

2. That branch of geography which treats of the earth as a part of the solar system is called *astronom'ical* or *mathemat'ical geography.*

3. The *earth* on which we live is a plan'et, in the form of a globe or ball, which revolves round the sun.

4. There are 11 *planets*, which all revolve round the *sun*, in the centre, from west to east; and from him they receive their *light* and *heat.*

5. They are called *planets* from their motion, the name being derived from a Greek word which signifies "to wander."

6. The *sun*, the 11 *pri'mary planets*, and 18 *sec'ondary planets*, or *sat'ellites*, together with another class of bodies called *com'ets*, form what is styled the *Plan'etary* or *Solar System.*

7. The *names* of the 11 primary planets are *Mer'cury*, *Ve'nus*, *Earth*, *Mars*, *Ves'ta*, *Ju'no*, *Ce'res*, *Pal'las*, *Ju'piter*, *Sat'urn*, and *U'ranus*, or *Her'schel.*

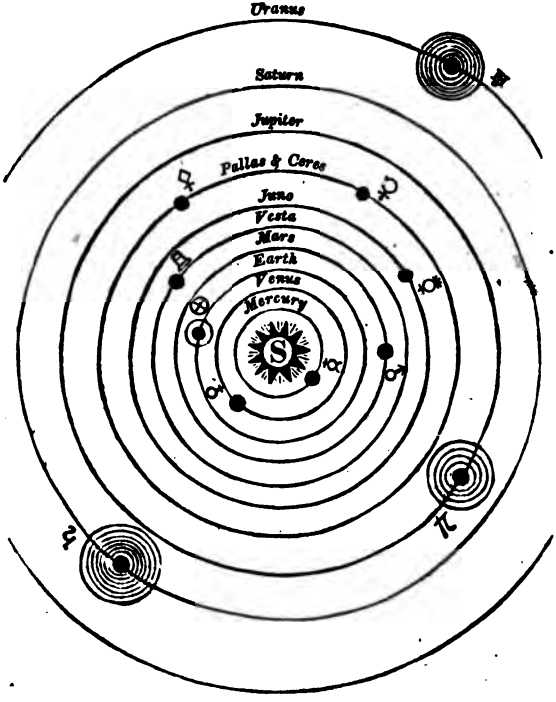
QUESTIONS.—ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. WHAT is *geography?* 2. What is *astronomical geography?*
3. What is the *earth?*
4. How many *planets* are there, and from what do they receive their *light* and *heat?*
5. Why are they called *planets?* 6. What form the *solar system?*
7. What are the *names* of the 11 planets?

8. The *orbits* of the planets are the paths which they describe in revolving round the sun.

9. In the following view of the *Solar System*, the orbits are represented as *circles*, yet their real form is *ellip'tical*.

SOLAR SYSTEM.



8. What are the *orbits* of the planets?
9. What is the *form* of the orbits?

10. Those planets which are nearer the sun than the Earth, viz. Mercury and Venus, are called *inferior* or *interior* planets; the others, *superior* or *exterior*.

11. The secondary planets, which are also called *sat'ellites* and *moons*, revolve round the primaries to which they respectively belong. The Earth has 1, Ju'piter 4, Sat'urn 7, and U'ranus 6.

Table of the *Sizes*, *Distances*, *Rotations*, and *Periods* of the Sun and Planets.

	Diameter in miles.	Distance from the Sun in miles.	Rotation on their axes.	Time in revolving round the Sun.
			d. h. m.	*Days.*
Sun	883,246		25 14 8	
Mercury	3,224	37 millions	24	88
Venus	7,687	68 "	23 22	224
Earth	7,912	95 "	23 56	365¼
Mars	4,189	144 "	24 39	687
Vesta	238	225 "		1,161
Juno	1,425	252 "		1,589
Ceres		263 "		1,681
Pallas		265 "		1,682
Jupiter	89,170	490 "	9 56	4,332
Saturn	79,042	900 "	10 16	10,761
Uranus	35,112	1800 "		30,445
Moon	2,180	95 "	29 12 44	365¼

10. Which are the *interior* and the *exterior* planets?
11. What is said of the *secondary planets?*

Questions on the Solar System and Table of Sizes, &c.

Which planet is nearest to the sun?
Which is farthest from the sun?
Which are farther from the sun than the earth? Which nearer?
What is the diameter of the sun? Of the earth? Of the moon?
Which three planets have the greatest diameter?
Which are smaller than the earth?
What is the distance of the earth from the sun?
In what time does the earth revolve round the sun?
Which of the planets revolve round the sun in less time than the earth?

12. The four planets *Vesta*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, and *Pallas*, are very small compared with the rest; and it is but a few years since they were first discovered.

13. The *Comets* are solid bodies which revolve round the sun in very eccen'tric orbits, and move in all directions. Their nature is but little known.

14. The earth forms but a very small part of the solar system, and the solar system bears a far less proportion to the universe.

15. Those celestial bodies called *Fixed Stars*, of which many millions may be seen by the use of tel'escopes, are considered by astronomers as so many *suns*, each communicating light and heat to revolving planets or worlds.

16. Though the earth is a globe or ball, yet, on account of its magnitude, its roundness is not perceptible to the eye.

17. It is proved to be round: 1st, by its having been circumnavigated, or sailed round; 2dly, by the cir'cular form of its shadow as observed in eclips'es of the moon; and, 3dly, by the appearance of a ship when approaching the shore, the highest parts being always seen first.

18. The *axis* of the earth is an imag'inary line passing through its centre.

19. The extrem'ities of the axis are called the *poles*, one north, the other south.

20. The diurnal motion of the earth round its axis, causes the change of *day* and *night*.

21. The earth's annual motion round the sun occasions the succession of the *four seasons*.

22. The *moon* has three *motions*; one round the earth in about 29½ days, which causes the moon's apparent *increase* and *decrease*, and produces the *eclipses* of the sun and moon; another round its own axis in the same time; and a third round the sun, along with the earth, in a year.

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12. What is said of *Vesta*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, and *Pallas*?
13. What are the *Comets*?
14. Does the earth form a large part of the Solar System?
15. What are the *Fixed Stars*?
16. Why do we not perceive that the earth is *round*?
17. How is it proved to be round?
18. What is the *axis* of the earth? 19. What are the *poles*?
20. What causes *day* and *night*?
21. What causes the *four seasons*?
22. What *motions* has the *moon*?

23. An *eclipse* of the *sun* is caused by the moon's passing between the sun and the earth, and can never happen except at the time of new moon.

24. An *eclipse* of the *moon* is caused by the earth's passing between the sun and moon, and can never take place except at the time of full moon.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH: POLITICAL DIVISIONS: RELIGION.

NATURAL DIVISIONS. 1. The surface of the earth consists of *land* and *water*.

2. About one third is land, and two thirds water. Of the inside or interior of the earth, very little is known.

3. The *land* is divided by water into *con'tinents*, *isl'ands*, *penin'sulas*, and *isth'muses*; and consists of *mountains*, *valleys*, and *plains*.

4. A *continent* is a large extent of land, comprising many countries not separated by water.

5. There are two continents, the *eastern*, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the *western*, consisting of North and South America. The former is often called the *old world*, and the latter the *new*. Some reckon 6 continents, viz. *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *North America*, *South America*, and *New Holland*.

6. An *island* is a tract of land surrounded by water.

7. A *peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

8. An *isthmus* is a neck of land which joins a peninsula to the main land, or two parts of a continent together.

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23. How is an *eclipse* of the *sun* caused? 24. How an *eclipse* of the *moon*?

QUESTIONS.—NATURAL AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS; RELIGION.

1. Of what does the surface of the earth consist?
2. What part is *land*, and what part *water*?
3. How is the *land* divided? 4. What is a *continent*?
5. How many continents are there? 6. What is an *island*?
7. A *peninsula*? 8. An *isthmus*?

9. A *cape* is a point of land projecting into the sea: if the land is high and mountainous, it is called a *prom'ontory*.

10. The principal divisions of *water* on the globe, are *oceans*, *seas*, *bays*, *gulfs*, *straits*, *lakes*, and *rivers*.

11. An *ocean* is a vast collection of salt water.

12. There are usually reckoned five oceans, viz. the *Pacific*, *Atlantic*, *Indian*, *Northern* or *Arctic*, and the *Southern* or *Antarctic* oceans.

13. A *sea* is a smaller collection of water communicating with an ocean. The term *sea* is often used in a more extended sense, denoting the whole expanse of water, as opposed to land.

14. A *gulf* or *bay* is a part of a sea extending up into the land.

15. A *strait* is a narrow channel joining two seas together.

16. A *lake* is a portion of water surrounded by land.

17. A *river* is a large stream of water flowing into the sea, or a lake, or some other river.

18. The *right bank* of a river is that which is on the right hand of one sailing *down* the river.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS. 19. The principal political divisions of the earth are *empires*, *kingdoms*, and *republics*.

20. An *empire* comprises several countries, governed by one sovereign, who is styled *emperor*.

21. A *kingdom* is generally less extensive than an empire, and is subject to a *king*.

22. If the power of the emperor or king is limited by law, the government is styled a *limited* or *constitu'tional monarchy*: (23.) if it is not limited, an *absolute monarchy* or a *des'potism*.

24. A *republic* is a country which is governed by persons elected by the people.

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9. What is a *cape*? 10. How is the *water* divided?
11. What is an *ocean*? 12. How many oceans are there?
13. What is a *sea*? 14. A *gulf* or *bay*? 15. A *strait*? 16. A *lake*? 17. A *river*?
18. Which is the *right bank* of a river?
19. What are the *political divisions*? 20. What is an *empire*? 21. A *kingdom*? 22. A *limited monarchy*? 23. A *despotism*? 24. A *republic*?

RELIGION. 25. The four principal religions in the world are *Pa'ganism*, *Mahom'etanism*, *Ju'daism*, and *Christian'ity*.

26. *Pa'ganism*, or *Hea'thenism*, is the worship of idols or false gods, and comprises various systems.

27. *Mahom'etanism*, or *Mahom'edanism*, was founded, in the 7th century, by the impostor Ma'homet, and teaches that there is one God, and that Ma'homet is his prophet.

28. *Ju'daism* is the religion of the Jews, who are dispersed throughout the world, and who acknowledge the authority of the Old Testament, but reject the New.

29. *Christianity* is the religion of Christians, or the worship of the true God, as revealed in the Scriptures.

30. *Christians* are distinguished into three general divisions, *Roman Catholics*, the *Greek Church*, and *Protestants*.

31. The *Roman Catholics*, or *Church of Rome*, acknowledge the supremacy of the *Pope*, and are called *Papists*.

32. The *Greek Church* rejects the authority of the Pope, but it resembles the Church of Rome in its ceremonies.

33. The Prot'estants are so called from their *protest'ing* against the decrees of the Church of Rome at the time of the *Reformation*, in the 16th century.

34. They are divided into various denominations, as *Lu'therans*, *Cal'vinists*, *Episcopa'lians*, *Presbyte'rians*, *Congrega'tionalists*, *Bap'tists*, *Meth'odists*, *Qua'kers*, *Mora'vians*, *Unita'rians*, &c.

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25. What are the four principal *religions?*
26. What is *Paganism?* 27. *Mahometanism?* 28. *Judaism?* 29. *Christianity?*
30. What are the three divisions of Christians?
31 What are *Roman Catholics?* 32. The *Greek Church?* 33. The *Protestants?* 34. How are the Protestants divided?

MAPS; MAP OF THE WORLD.*

1. As the earth is a round body, the most correct representation of its surface is made by means of an *artifi'cial globe*, on which the different parts of the land and water are drawn according to their natural situation.

2. A *map* is a representation of the earth, or a part of it, upon a plane or a level surface.

3. The *map of the world* is a globe divided into two equal parts, and reduced to a plane or level.

4. The two parts are called *hem'ispheres* or *half globes*; one named the *eastern*, the other, the *western* hem'isphere.

5. The *top* of maps is towards the *north*; the *bottom* towards the *south*; the *right* hand *east*; and the *left* hand *west*.

6. The *Equa'tor* or *Equinoc'tial* is a line, which passes from east to west through the middle of the map of the world, at an equal distance from the poles, dividing it into two equal parts. The northern part is called the *northern hem'isphere*, the southern part, the *southern hem'isphere*.

7. The *Lat'itude* of a place is its distance from the equator, north or south, measured on a meridian towards either pole, reckoned in degrees (°), minutes (′), and seconds (″).

8. The number of degrees can never exceed 90, as that is the distance of the *poles* from the equator.

Questions.—Maps. Map of the World.

1. What is the best representation of the earth?
2. What is a *map*? 3. What is the *map* of the *world*?
4. What are the two parts called?
5. What the top, bottom, right, and left hand of maps?
6. What is the *Equator* or *Equinoctial*? 7. What is *Latitude*?
8. What is the greatest number of degrees of latitude?

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* N. B. In studying this section, the pupil should have the *map of the world* spread open before him, and carefully inspect all the matters here described, as they are delineated on the map. He should be taught to distinguish the points of the compass, *north south*, *east*, and *west*, and to mark how mountains, rivers, cities, &c., are represented.

Before the pupil proceeds further, it is desirable that he should be made to understand well the use of the maps. In making the explanations to him, it is recommended that he should sit with his face to the north, with the map placed before him in a direct position.

9. A *degree* is equal to 60 geographical miles, or about 69½ English statute miles.

10. Latitude upon maps is expressed by the figures on their *sides*. If the figures increase *upwards*, the latitude is *north*; if *downwards*, it is *south*.

11. Lines drawn across the maps, from right to left, are called *par'allels of latitude*.

12. The *Lon'gitude* of a place is its distance from the first meridian, east or west, and cannot exceed 180°.

13. Lon'gitude is commonly expressed on maps by figures on the *top* or *bottom*; but on the map of the world, by figures on the *equator*. If the figures increase from left to right, the longitude is *east*; if from right to left, it is *west*.

14. Lines drawn from the top to the bottom of maps, or, on the map of the world, from the north to the south pole, are called *merid'ians of lon'gitude*.

15. The longitude on the maps in the Atlas accompanying this book, is reckoned from the meridian of *London*, or of the Royal Observatory at *Greenwich* near London; and, on the map of the United States, both from *Greenwich* and from the city of *Washington*.

16. The *Trop'ics* are two dotted lines drawn on the maps, at the distance of 23° 28′ from the equator. The one north of the equator is called the tropic of *Cancer*; the one south, the tropic of *Cap'ricorn*.

17. The *Polar Circles* are dotted lines drawn at the distance of 23° 28′ from the poles. The northern is called the *Arctic* circle, the southern the *Antarc'tic*.

18. There are 5 *Zones*, namely, 1 torrid, 2 temperate, and 2 frigid. They are divisions of the earth's surface, formed by the tropics and polar circles.

19. The *Torrid Zone* is the space included between the two tropics. This portion of the earth is distinguished for extreme heat, an unhealthy climate, and luxu'riant vegeta-

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9. How many miles are there in a degree?
10. How is latitude expressed on maps?
11. What are parallels of latitude?
12. What is *longitude*?
13. How is longitude expressed on maps?
14. What are meridians of longitude?
15. From what is longitude reckoned?
16. What are the tropics? 17. What are the polar circles?
18. What are the zones? 19. What is said of the torrid zone?

tion. To all parts of this zone the sun is twice every year vertical, or directly over head; and the year is here divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry.

20. The two *Temperate Zones* are included between the tropics and the polar circles. These parts of the globe produce the greatest abundance of the most useful commodities, and afford the happiest residence for the human species.

21. The *Frigid Zones* lie between the polar circles and the poles, and are regions of perpetual snow and ice, affording but little vegetation or food for the subsistence of man. The southern frigid zone contains no land that is known.

22. In the Frigid Zones, the sun never sets for a certain number of days in summer, and never rises for an equal number in winter.

23. At the *poles*, one half of the year is day, and the other half night, the sun being there 6 months above the horizon, and 6 months below it.

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20. What is said of the temperate zones? 21. Of the frigid zones?
22. How is it with respect to the sun in the frigid zones?
23. How is the year divided at the poles?

Questions on the Map of the World.

1. Which hemisphere contains the most land, the eastern or western? 2. Which the most, the northern or southern?
3. What quarters of the world are crossed by the equator?
4. What islands are crossed by the equator?
5. What parts of the world are crossed by the tropic of Capricorn?, 6. What parts by the tropic of Cancer? 7. What parts by the arctic circle?
8. What quarters of the world extend into the northern frigid zone?
9. What parts lie in the northern temperate zone?
10. Does any part of Europe lie in the torrid zone?
11. What parts of the world are found in the torrid zone?
12. What islands lie in the torrid zone?
13. What parts of the world lie in the southern temperate zone?
14. Does there appear to be any land in the southern frigid zone?
15. What ocean lies east of America and west of Europe and Africa?
16. What ocean lies west of America and east of Asia?
17. What ocean lies east of Africa and south of Asia?
18. Where is the Northern or Arctic ocean?
19. Where the Southern or Antarctic?

AMERICA.

1. America is reckoned to be the largest of the four quarters of the world, but to contain the fewest inhabitants. It is about 9,000 miles long from north to south, being much longer than either of the other quarters; but it is much narrower than Asia.

2. It is divided into two parts, North and South America, which are connected by the isthmus of Darien′ or Panama′.

3. It is distinguished above the other divisions of the globe for the grandeur of its mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, and plains, and for the abundance of its silver mines.

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20. How is America bounded? 21. Africa? 22. Europe? 23. Asia?
24. Which quarters of the world lie in the eastern hemisphere, or form the eastern continent? 25. Which the western?
26. Which way from the south of Africa is New Holland?
27. What countries lie between the equator and 10° N. Lat.?
28. What countries between 10° and 20°? 29. Between 20° and 30°? 30. Between 30° and 40°? 31. 40° and 50°? 32. 50° and 60°? 33. What north of 60°?
34. What sea lies between Europe and Africa?
35 What sea between Africa and Arabia?
36. What strait separates the northwest part of America from Asia?
37. Where do the two continents approach nearest each other?
38. Where is Greenland?
39. Where are Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla?
40. Which is most southerly, Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope?
41. Where is Madagascar? 42. Mauritius and Bourbon? 43. Van Diemen's Land? 44. St. Helena? 45. The Azores? 46. The Sandwich Isles? 47. New Zealand?
48. What islands in the Pacific ocean between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn?

QUESTIONS.—AMERICA.

1. What is said of the extent of America?
2. How is America divided? 3. For what is it distinguished?

4. America is often called the *New World*, because it was unknown till the year 1492, when it was discovered by *Christopher Columbus* of Gen'oa.

5. It has become of great importance, both in a commercial and political view, and its discovery is justly regarded as the most important event of modern times.

6. The climate of America is reckoned to be about 10 degrees colder than that of the eastern continent, on the same parallels of latitude.

7. *Inhabitants.*—The inhabitants of America consist chiefly of three classes, *Whites*, *Negroes*, and *Indians*.

8. The *whites* are descendants of Europe'ans, who have migrated to America since its discovery. They form more than one half of the population.

9. Far the greater part of them consist of descendants of the *English* and *Spaniards*. The former are chiefly found in the United States and the British provinces of North America; the latter mostly in Mexico and South America.

10. The *negroes* are mostly held in slavery, and are descendants of Africans who were cruelly forced from their native country. They are found chiefly in the southern parts of the United States, the West Indies, and Brazil'.

11. The *Indians* are the original inhabitants, and still possess the greater part of the continent.

12. In Mexico and in South America, many of the Indians have been subdued, and have adopted, in some measure, the habits of civilized life.

13. The most of those who have maintained their independence, continue to rove in their native wilds, retaining their savage character and customs.

14. They live in miserable huts called *wigwams*. The chief employments of the men are hunting, fishing, an

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4. Why is it called the New World?
5. In what respects has it become important?
6. What is said of the climate of America?
7. Of what classes do the inhabitants of America consist?
8. Who are the whites?
9. Of what two nations are they chiefly descendants?
10. Who are the negroes, and where are they found?
11. Who are the Indians?
12. In what countries have many of them been subdued?
13. What is the state of those who remain independent?
14. What are their mode of living and their employment?

war. The domestic and field labour is mostly performed by the women.

15. The Indians are tall and straight, of copper complexion, and capable of enduring great fatigue. They are hospitable and generous; faithful in their friendships, but implacable in their resentments.

NORTH AMERICA.

1. North America comprises three great divisions, *British America*, in the north, the *United States*, in the middle, and *Mexico* and *Guatima'la*, in the south.

2. *Greenland*, in the northeast, belongs to Denmark, and Russia has possessions in the northwest.

3. There are two great ranges of mountains, the western range, comprising the *Rocky Mountains* and the *Cordille'ras* of Mexico; and the eastern range, which is much inferior to the other, and consists of the *Alleghany* or *Appalachian Mountains*.

4. The principal islands are *New'foundland*, *Cape Breton* (Bre-toon'), *St. John's*, *Rhode Island*, *Long Island*, and the *Bermu'das*.

5. The *West India Islands* lie between North and South America.

6. The 5 largest bays or gulfs are *Baffin's* and *Hudson's* bays, and the gulfs of *St. Lawrence*, *Mexico*, and *California*.

7. The lakes of North America are the largest collections of fresh water in the world.

8. Some of the principal ones are *Superior*, *Hu'ron*, *Mich-*

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15. How are the Indians described?

QUESTIONS.—NORTH AMERICA.

1. What three divisions does North America comprise?
2. What parts are not included in these?
3. What are the two great ranges of mountains?
4. What are the principal islands?
5. Where are the West India Islands?
6. What are the five largest bays and gulfs?
7. What is said of the lakes of North America?
8. Which are the principal ones?

igan (Mish-e-gan)', *E'rie*, *Onta'rio*, *Win'nipeg*, and *Slave* lakes.

9. Some of the largest rivers are *Macken'zie's*, *Nelson's*, St. *Law'rence*, *Mississip'pi*, *Missou'ri*, *Colum'bia*, or *Oregon*, and *Del Norte*.

10. The *St. Law'rence* is the outlet of the five great lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. It is navigable for large vessels to Montreal', 580 miles from the sea.

11. The *Mississip'pi* is navigable for boats to St. Anthony's Falls, about 2,400 miles. It is of great depth, and overflows its banks every spring, and lays the country, for many miles in extent, under water.

12. The *Missou'ri* is the great western branch of the Mississippi, and is properly considered as the main stream, being much larger than the eastern branch. It is navigable for boats to the Great Falls, 3,970 miles, by the river, from the gulf of Mexico.

13. GREENLAND is an extensive country, dreary, cold, and barren.

14. It is noted chiefly for its *whale fisheries*, and for the benevolent labours of the *Moravian missionaries* in Christianizing the poor natives.

15. The RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS in America comprise the northwest part of the continent, lying north of latitude 54° 40'.

16. The Russian inhabitants, who amount to only about 1,000, are chiefly employed in carrying on the fur trade.

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9. Which are the largest rivers?
10. What is said of the St. Lawrence?
11. What is said of the Mississippi?
12. What is said of the Missouri?

13. What sort of a country is Greenland?
14. For what is it chiefly noted?

15. Where are the Russian Possessions?
16. In what are the Russian inhabitants employed?

BRITISH AMERICA.

Falls of the Montmorenci.

1. British America comprehends *New Brit'ain*, *Upper Can'ada*, *Lower Can'ada*, *No'va Sco'tia*, *New Bruns'wick*; the islands of *New'foundland*, *Cape Breton'*, *St. John's*, and the *Bermu'das*.

2. In all these divisions, except the Bermu'das, the winters are intensely cold, the summers short and hot, and vegetation extremely rapid.

3. More than nine tenths of the whole territory are still in the possession of the Indians.

4. The established religion is the church of England, though about nine tenths of the inhabitants of Lower Canada are Catholics.

5. The principal exports are *furs*, *timber*, *fish*, and *pot* and *pearl ashes*.

QUESTIONS.—BRITISH AMERICA.

1. What does British America comprehend?
2. What is said of the climate?
3. By whom are these countries chiefly inhabited?
4. What is the religion? 5. What are the principal exports?

New Britain.

6. New Britain comprehends *Labrador'*, *New North Wales*, and *New South Wales*.

7. It is a cold, dreary, barren country, valuable chiefly for the *fur trade*, carried on with the *Esquimaux* (Es'ke-mo), *Knisteneaux* (Nis'te-no), and other native tribes.

8. The rivers are *Macken'zie's*, *Nelson's*, *Church'ill*, and *Sev'ern*.

9. The lakes are *Slave Lake*, *Athapes'cow*, and *Win'nipeg*.

Upper Canada.

10. One half of the lakes *Onta'rio*, *E'rie*, *Hu'ron*, *Superior*, and *Lake of the Woods*, is included in Upper Canada.

11. The rivers are the *St. Lawrence*, *Niagara* (Ni-ah'-ga-ra), *Ottawâ'* (Ot-ta-waw'), *Thames* (Temz), and *Ouse* (Ooz).

12. The country bordering on the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, is generally level; the soil fertile, and the climate healthy.

13. *York*, the capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated on lake Ontario, and has an excellent harbour.

14. *Kingston*, near the east end of the lake, has also a good harbour, and is the rendezvous (ren-de-vooz') of the British shipping on the lake.

Lower Canada.

15. The great river of Lower Canada is the *St. Law'rence*. Some of its principal branches are the *Ottawâ'*, *So-relle'*, *Saguenay*, *Chaudiere* (Sho-de-are'), and *St. Mau'rice*.

16. On several of the rivers of Canada there are fine cataracts. The *Falls of the Montmoren'ci*, 7 miles below Quebec, attract much notice. Just at the entrance of the

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6. What does New Britain comprehend?
7. What is said of the country? 8. What are the rivers? 9. The lakes?

10. What lakes lie partly in Upper Canada?
11. What are the rivers? 12. What is said of the country?
13. What is said of York? 14. Of Kingston?

15. What are the principal rivers of Lower Canada?
16. What is said of the Falls of the Montmorenci?

river into the St. Lawrence, it falls over a precipice 240 feet perpendicular, presenting a scene of singular beauty and grandeur.

17. The most thickly inhabited part of Canada consists of a spacious and fertile valley, mostly level, through the middle of which the St. Lawrence flows.

18. *Quebec'*, the capital of Canada, is remarkable for its elevated and romantic situation, for its immense strength, and for a battle between the English and French, in which *Wolfe* and *Montcalm* were killed.

19. *Montreal'*, the only other large town, has an extensive commerce, and is the great emporium of the fur trade.

20. *Lower Canada* was originally settled by the French, and about 5 sixths of the present inhabitants are descendants of that nation.

21. They live in great simplicity, resembling a Europe'an peasantry; are polite and sprightly, but possessed of little enterprise.

22. Houses of more than one story are rarely seen in Canada, except in the towns.

New Brunswick.

23. The principal river is the *St. John's*, a large and noble stream, which waters a fertile country.

24. The bays are Chaleur (Sha-lure'), Merrimachi (Merre-ma-shee'), and bay of *Fundy*.

25. The principal towns are Fredericktown, the capital, and St. John's, the largest and most commercial town.

Nova Scotia.

26. Nova Scotia is a large peninsula, separated from New Brunswick, in part, by the bay of Fundy.

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17. What is the most thickly inhabited part of Canada?
18. What is said of Quebec? 19. Of Montreal?
20. By what nation was Lower Canada settled?
21. What is said of the French inhabitants?
22. What is said of the houses in Canada?

23. What is the principal river of New Brunswick?
24. What are the bays? 25. The towns?

26. What is Nova Scotia?

UNITED STATES.

1. The territory of the *United States* embraces the middle division of North America, extending from the Atlantic ocean, on the east, to the Pacific on the west; nearly 3,000 miles from east to west, and 1,700 from north to south.

2. Most of the country which lies west of the Mississippi, is still in the possession of the Indians, and also a part of that which is east of this great river.

3. The number of *states* is 24; and, in addition to these, there are several large *territories*, which are but little settled.

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33. By what is Greenland separated from the northeast part of North America?
34. How is Labrador situated?
35. How New North and New South Wales?
36. What countries lie between New Britain and the United States?
37. How is Newfoundland situated? 38. Cape Breton and St. John's islands? 39. Nova Scotia? 40. New Brunswick, (N. B.)?
41. Where is Halifax? 42. Where the bay of Fundy? 43. Where the Bermuda Islands?

Questions to be answered from the Map of the United States.

44. How is Upper Canada separated from the United States?
45. What lakes lie within Upper Canada?
46. What river separates Upper from Lower Canada?
47. On which side of Lower Canada is Upper Canada?
48. How is York situated? 49. Kingston?
50. In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow?
51. What rivers flow into it?
52. What towns are situated upon it?
53. How is Quebec situated? 54. In what direction from Boston?
55. Which way is Montreal from Quebec? 56. Which way from New York?

QUESTIONS.—UNITED STATES.

1. What is the extent of the territory of the United States?
2. What part is in the possession of the Indians?
3. How many states are there?

4. The states are distinguished into four general divisions, the *Eastern*, *Middle*, *Southern*, and *Western*.

	States.	*Seats of government.*
Eastern States.	1. Maine,	Portland.
	2. New Hampshire,	Concord.
	3. Vermont,	Montpelier.
	4. Massachusetts,	Boston.
	5. Rhode Island,	Providence, Newport.
	6. Connecticut,	Hartford, New Haven.
Middle States.	7. New York,	Albany.
	8. New Jersey,	Trenton.
	9. Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg.
	10. Delaware,	Dover.
Southern States.	11. Maryland,	Annapolis.
	12. Virginia,	Richmond.
	13. North Carolina,	Raleigh.
	14. South Carolina,	Columbia.
	15. Georgia,	Milledgeville.
	16. Alabama,	Cahawba.
	17. Mississippi,	Jackson.
	18. Louisiana,	New Orleans.
Western States.	19. Tennessee,	Nashville.
	20. Kentucky,	Frankfort.
	21. Ohio,	Columbus.
	22. Indiana,	Indianopolis.
	23. Illinois,	Vandalia.
	24. Missouri,	Jefferson.
District.	Columbia,	WASHINGTON.
Territories.	Florida,	Tallahassee.
	Michigan,	Detroit.
	Northwest.	
	Arkansas,	Little Rock.
	Missouri.	
	Oregon, or Western.	

4. Into what general divisions are the states distinguished? Which are the Eastern States? The Middle States? The Southern States? The Western States? What Territories are there? What is the seat of government of Maine? Of New Hampshire? &c.

5. The states are all divided into *counties*, and in the Eastern, Middle, and a part of the Western States, the counties are subdivided into *townships*, but in the rest they are not.

6. The Eastern States are generally mountainous or hilly. South of Long Island, the coast, in some parts, for more than 100 miles from the sea, is mostly a low, sandy plain; but above the tide waters, the country becomes hilly and mountainous. The vast extent of country between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, is, for the most part, but moderately uneven.

7. The two great ranges of mountains are the *Al'leghanies* in the east, and the *Rocky Mountains* in the west. The *Alleghany Mountains* extend from Alabama into the state of New York; or, according to some, nearly to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, including the *White Mountains* of New Hampshire.

8. Lakes *Michigan'* and *Champlain'* are wholly within the United States. Lakes *Supe'rior*, *Huron*, *Erie*, and *Onta'rio*, lie one half in this country, and one half in Canada.

9. The United States contain many large and navigable

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5. What is said respecting the division of the states into counties and townships?
6. What is said of the face of the country?
7. What mountains are there? 8. What lakes? 9. What rivers?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Which state lies farthest to the northeast?
2. What part of the United States is farthest south?
3. What is the direction of the coast from Florida to Maine?
4. What are the principal bays on the coast?
5. What capes are there at the mouth of Massachusetts bay?
6. Where is Delaware bay? 7. What capes at its mouth?
8. Where is Chesapeake bay? 9. What capes at its mouth?
10. What capes are there on the coast of North Carolina?
11. What is the direction of the Alleghany Mountains?
12. What is the direction of the course of the St. Lawrence? 13. Of the Connecticut, Hudson, and Delaware?
14. In what direction do the rivers in the Southern States flow into the Atlantic?
15. What are the principal rivers that flow into the Atlantic?
16. What rivers flow into the gulf of Mexico?
17. In what direction do they run?

rivers: some of the principal of which are the *Connect'icut*, *Hudson*, *Del'aware*, *Poto'mac*, *James*, *Savan'nah*, *Ohi'o*, *Tennessee*, *Mississip'pi*, *Missou'ri*, *Arkansas* (Ar-kan-saw'), *Red River*, and the *Colum'bia* or *Oregon*.

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18. What is the direction of the Ohio?
19. What large rivers flow into the Mississippi on the east side? 20. What three large ones on the west side?
21. What are the five lakes on the north of the United States?
22. Which is the farthest northwest? 23. Which farthest east?
24. Which lies wholly within the United States?
25. Between which are the Falls of Niagara?
26. What lake lies between Vermont and New York?
27. What states border on the Atlantic?
28. What states border on the gulf of Mexico?
29. What states border on the great lakes?
30. What states border on the Mississippi?
31. What states border on the Ohio?
32. What states are separated by the Connecticut?
33. What states are intersected by the Connecticut?
34. What states are separated by the Potomac?
35. What states are separated by the Savannah?
36. What states are intersected by the parallel of 40°?
37. What states lie wholly north of it? 38. What states south?
39. What states are intersected by the meridian of Washington?
40. What states lie wholly east of it? What states west?
41. Which are some of the largest states? 42. Which the smallest?
43. How is Maine bounded? 44. New Hampshire? 45. Vermont? 46. Massachusetts? 47. Rhode Island? 48. Connecticut? 49. New York? 50. New Jersey? 51. Pennsylvania? 52. Delaware? 53. Maryland? 54. Virginia? 55. North Carolina? 56. South Carolina? 57. Georgia? 58. Florida? 59. Alabama? 60. Mississippi? 61. Louisiana? 62. Tennessee? 63. Kentucky? 64. Ohio? 65. Indiana? 66. Illinois? 67. Missouri? 68. Michigan? 69. Northwest Territory? 70. Arkansas Territory?
71. Between what states is the city of Washington situated?
72. In what direction from it are Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland?
73. In what direction are Richmond, Raleigh, and Charleston?
74. In what direction are Cincinnati and St. Louis?
75. In what direction is Detroit? 76. Harrisburg?

NEW ENGLAND, OR EASTERN STATES.

1. The six Eastern or New England States are *Maine*, *New Hampshire*, *Vermont*, *Massachusetts*, *Rhode Island*, and *Connecticut*.

2. The *Connecticut* is the great river of New England. It is a very beautiful river, flowing through a fine country, and passing by many pleasant towns. It is navigable for sloops to Hartford, 50 miles; and, by means of canals and locks, for boats, above Haverhill, N. H., about 300 miles.

3. The *Merrimack* rises in the White Mountains, flows through the central part of New Hampshire, and the northeastern part of Massachusetts. By means of this river and Middlesex Canal, a boat navigation is opened between Boston and Concord.

4. The principal mountains are, *Katah'din Mountain* in Maine, the *White Mountains* in New Hampshire, and the *Green Mountains*, which extend through Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

5. The country bordering on the seacoast is moderately uneven; further in the interior, it becomes greatly diversified with mountains, hills, and valleys.

6. The *climate* is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, but is very healthy. In the spring, chilling, damp, easterly winds prevail, which are very disagreeable.

7. The *soil* is various; towards the seacoast, not very fertile, but a large portion of it, in the interior, is good. It is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage.

8. The most important production is *grass*. The country abounds in excellent pastures and meadows, which feed great numbers of fine cattle; and *beef*, *pork*, *butter*, and *cheese* are among the most valuable productions. *Maize*, *rye*, *wheat*, *oats*, *barley*, *flax*, and *hops*, are extensively cultivated. *Apples* and *cider* are abundant.

QUESTIONS.—NEW ENGLAND, OR EASTERN STATES.

1. Which are the six New England or Eastern States?
2. What is said of Connecticut river? 3. What of the Merrimack?
4. What are the principal mountains?
5. What is said of the face of the country? 6. What of the climate? 7. The soil? 8. The productions?

9. The exports, in addition to the articles above enumerated, consist of *timber*, *pot* and *pearl ashes*, and *fish*.

10. New England is the most commercial division of the Union, and its coasts abound in fine harbours.

11. The Eastern States, particularly *Massachusetts*, *Rhode Island*, and *Connecticut*, are among the most considerable in the Union, with regard to *manufactures*.

12. New England contains many flourishing seminaries of learning, and is distinguished for its excellent system of common education, which is not excelled in any part of the world.

13. In all these states, except Rhode Island, the towns are divided into districts of convenient size, in which schools are supported at the public expense, thus affording the means of instruction to all classes of the inhabitants.

MAINE.

14. Maine is distinguished for its facilities for commerce, and for its numerous and excellent harbours. It is much the largest, but the least settled of the Eastern States.

15. The four principal rivers are the *Penob'scot*, *Kennebec'*, Androscog'gin, and Sa'co.

16. The *Penob'scot* is navigable for ships to Bangor, 52 miles from the sea; the *Kennebec'* is navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Hallowell, 40 miles.

17. *Portland* is much the largest town, and is noted for its fine situation, its admirable harbour, and flourishing commerce.

18. The other principal commercial towns are *Kennebunk'*, *Saco* (Saw'ko), *Bath*, *Hallowell* (Hol'lo-el), *Bangor'*, *Belfast*, *Eastport*, and Augusta, which is 2 miles N. of Hallowell.

19. *Brunswick* and *Waterville* are noted for their colleges; *Gard'iner* for its Lyce'um; and *Bangor* for its theological school.

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9. What is said of the exports? 10. Commerce? 11. Manufactures? 12. Education?
13. How are the schools established and supported?

MAINE.—14. For what is Maine distinguished?
15. What are its four principal rivers?
16. How far are the Penobscot and Kennebec navigable?
17. What is said of Portland?
18. What are the other principal commercial towns?
19. For what are Brunswick, Waterville, &c. noted?

New Hampshire.

White Mountains.

20. New Hampshire is distinguished for the *White Mountains*, which are the highest in the United States to the east of the Mississippi, displaying the most sublime scenery, and surpassing every thing of the kind in this country.

21. The *Notch* or *Gap*, in these mountains, which opens a passage through them for a road, and for the river Saco, is a celebrated curiosity.

22. The other most noted mountains in the state are the Great Hay-stack, or Fayette, Moose-hil'lock, and Monad'-nock.

23. Lake *Winnipiseogee* (Win-ne-pe-saw'ke), (*W. L.*) is a beautiful and romantic lake, in the central part of the state.

24. The principal rivers are the *Connecticut*, *Merrimack*, (*M. R.*) and Piscat'aqua.

New Hampshire.—20. For what is New Hampshire distinguished?
21. What is said of the Notch?
22. What other mountains are there in the state?
23. What is said of lake Winnipiseogee?
24 What are the principal rivers?

25. *Concord*, a pleasant town, is the seat of government, but *Portsmouth*, near the mouth of the Piscataqua, is the largest town in the state, the only seaport, and distinguished for its fine harbour.

26. *Dover* is noted for manufactures; *Ex'eter*, for Phillips Academy; *Han'over*, for Dartmouth College.

VERMONT.

27. Vermont is wholly inland, and its distinguishing natural feature consists of the *Green Mountains*, from which the state derives its name.

28. The principal rivers are *Connecticut*, Otter Creek, La Moile, and Onion River.

29. *Montpel'ier*, the capital, is situated on Onion river, near the centre of the state.

30. *Bur'lington*, the most commercial town, is finely situated on lake Champlain, and noted for the University of Vermont.

31. *Mid'dlebury*, on the Otter Creek, is distinguished for manufactures and for a college.

32. *Ben'nington* (*a*)* is noted for being the oldest town in the state, and for a battle in the revolutionary war.

33. *Wind'sor* and *Brat'tleborough* (*b*) are pleasant towns on the Connecticut.

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25. What is said of Concord and Portsmouth?
26. What are some of the other towns of note?

VERMONT.—27. What is the distinguishing natural feature of Vermont?
28. What are the principal rivers?
29. What is the capital?
30. What is said of Burlington? 31. Of Middlebury? 32. Of Bennington? 33. What other towns are mentioned?

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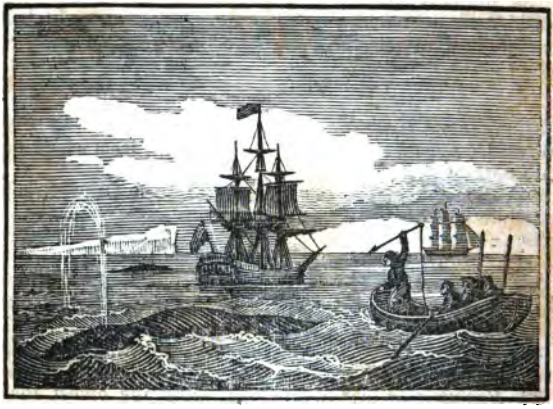
* The *positions* of all the towns and rivers, which are mentioned in this *Epitome* in Italic letters, are to be found on the *maps* in the *Atlas* which accompanies the work. In some cases, however, the *name* is not inserted on the maps, but is referred to by a letter of the alphabet. As, for example, *a* and *b* on the map, denote that *Bennington* and *Brattleborough* are situated at the positions near those letters. *W. L.* on the map are abbreviations for *Lake Winnipiseogee*, and *M. R.* for *Merrimack river*.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Catching Whales.



34. Massachusetts is distinguished for having been the first settled of the Eastern States; for the leading part which she took among the colonies, particularly in the revolutionary war; for the intelligence and enterprise of her citizens; for literary institutions; for improvement in agriculture and manufactures; for being the most thickly settled, and the most commercial state in the Union; and for possessing the principal part of the fisheries.

35. The principal rivers are the *Connecticut*, *Merrimack*, Charles, and Taunton.

36. *Massachusetts bay* lies on the east side of the state, between two noted capes, *Cape Ann* and *Cape Cod*.

37. *Cape Cod* is the extremity of a long, sandy, and barren peninsula, in the shape of a man's arm bent inwards.

MASSACHUSETTS.—34. For what is Massachusetts distinguished?
35. What are the principal rivers?
36. What bay and capes are there?
37. What is said of Cape Cod?

38. *Boston*, the capital of Massachusetts, and the literary and commercial metropolis of New England, is distinguished for its fine situation, its excellent harbour, and extensive commerce.

39. *Salem* ranks next to Boston in population and commerce; and *New'buryport*, pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Merrimack, has some trade.

40. *Nantuck'et* and *New Bed'ford* are noted for the whale fisheries, and Marblehead, near Salem, for the Bank or cod fisheries.

41. *Charlestown*, (*c*) adjoining Boston, is distinguished for the state prison, navy yard, and insane hospital, and for being the place where *Bunker Hill* battle was fought; *Lex'ington*, (*d*) for being the place where the first blood was shed in the revolutionary war; *Plym'outh*, for being the first settled town in New England.

42. *Cambridge*, (*e*) near Boston, is famous for its university; *Andover*, (*f*) for its theological seminary, and Phillips Academy; *Williamstown* (*g*) and *Amherst* (*h*) for colleges.

43. *Springfield* is noted for the United States' armory; *Lowell*, (*i*) at Patucket falls, on the Merrimack, for manufactures.

44. Some of the pleasant and flourishing towns in the interior, are *Worcester*, (*j*) *Northampton*, and *Taunton* (*k*).

Rhode Island.

45. Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union in extent of territory, but the first, in proportion to its population, with regard to manufactures.

46. Narragan'set bay intersects the state from north to south.

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38. What is said of Boston? 39. Of Salem and Newburyport? 40. Of Nantucket, New Bedford, and Marblehead? 41. Of Charlestown, Lexington, and Plymouth? 42. Of Cambridge, Andover, Williamstown, and Amherst? 43. Of Springfield and Lowell? 44. What other towns are mentioned?

Rhode Island.—45. What is said of Rhode Island? 46. By what bay is it intersected?

47. Several islands lie in Narraganset bay, of which the principal is Rhode Island, a beautiful and fertile island, from which the state derives its name.

48. *Providence*, situated above the head of Narraganset bay, is the largest town, and is the seat of Brown University. It is pleasant and flourishing, and, with regard to manufactures, one of the most considerable places in the United States.

49. *Newport*, on the SW. end of Rhode Island, is celebrated for its delightful situation and its admirable harbour. *Bristol*, (*l*) below Providence, is a pleasant town.

CONNECTICUT.

50. Connecticut is distinguished for agriculture and manufactures, for literary seminaries, and for the industry, intelligence, and steady habits of her population.

51. The three principal rivers are the *Connecticut*, Thames, and the Housaton'ic: on the last are fine falls of 60 feet perpendicular.

52. *Hartford* and *New Haven* are joint seats of government, and are both very pleasant cities.

53. *New Haven* has considerable commerce, and is famous as the seat of *Yale College*. *Hartford* has extensive manufactures, and is the seat of an *Asy'lum* for educating the *deaf* and *dumb*, and also of *Washington College*.

54. *Mid'dletown*, (*m*) on the Connecticut, and *New London* and *Norwich* (Nor'rij), (*n*) on the Thames, are the other most considerable towns.

55. *Litch'field* (*o*) is noted for a law school; *Staf'ford*, (*p*) for mineral waters.

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47. What is the principal island in this bay?
48. What is said of Providence? 49. Of Newport, &c.?

CONNECTICUT.—50. For what is Connecticut distinguished?
51. What are the three principal rivers?
52. What are the seats of government?
53. What else is said of New Haven and Hartford?
54. What are the other most considerable towns?
55. What other places are mentioned?

Questions relating to the Eastern States, on the Map of the United States.

1. What are the two principal rivers of Maine?
2. Where is Penobscot bay? 3. Katahdin mountain?
4. What river forms a part of the eastern boundary of Maine?

MIDDLE STATES.

1. The Middle States are *New York*, *New Jersey*, *Pennsylva'nia*, and *Del'aware*.

2. The three principal rivers of this part of the Union, are the *Hud'son*, *Del'aware*, and *Susquehan'nah*.

3. The *Hudson*, the great river of New York, rises in the mountains west of lake Champlain, and flows into the Atlantic below New York city. It is distinguished for the straightness of its course, and is navigable for large ships to Hudson, 130 miles, and for sloops to Troy, 166 miles.

4. The *Del'aware* rises in the Catskill Mountains in New York, and flows into the head of Delaware bay. It is navigable for 74 gun ships to Philadelphia, 55 miles, and for sloops to Trenton.

5. The *Susquehan'nah* is formed by two great branches, the eastern and western, and flows into the head of Chesapeake bay. Its navigation is much obstructed by falls.

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5. Between what capes is Massachusetts bay?
6. Between and through what states does Connecticut river flow?
7. What towns are situated on the coast of Maine?
8. What towns are on the Kennebec?
9. How is Portland situated? 10. Eastport? 11. Bangor? 12. Brunswick?
13. Where are the White Mountains?
14. How is Portsmouth situated? 15. Concord? 16. Dover? 17. Exeter?
18. What towns are situated on the Connecticut?
19. How is Montpelier situated? 20. Burlington? 21. Middlebury? 22. Windsor?
23. What towns in Massachusetts are situated on the coast? 24. In what part of Massachusetts is Boston? 25. New Bedford? 26. Where Northampton and Springfield?
27. Where the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard?
28. How is Providence situated? 29. Newport? 30. Hartford? 31. New Haven? 32. New London?

QUESTIONS.—MIDDLE STATES.

1. What are the Middle States?
2. What are the principal rivers?
3. What is said of the Hudson? 4. The Delaware? 5. The Susquehannah?

6. The *climate* of the Middle States is healthy. The winters are milder, but more changeable than in New England, and the easterly winds in the spring are far less piercing and disagreeable.

7. The most important production is *wheat*. The principal productions of the Eastern States are also extensively cultivated.

8. The commerce of the Middle States centres chiefly in the cities of *New York* and *Philadelphia*.

9. Common schools, maintained at the public expense, are established and well supported throughout the state of *New York*, but not in the other Middle States.

New York.

Falls of Niagara.

10. New York is distinguished as the most wealthy and powerful state in the Union, surpassing all the others in

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6. What is said of the climate?
7. What is the most important production?
8. At what cities does the commerce centre?
9. How is it with regard to common or public schools in these states?

New York.—10. For what is New York distinguished?

population, in the advantages of situation, its great canals, and in resources both from agriculture and commerce.

11. The principal rivers are the *Hud'son*, *Mo'hawk*, *St. Law'rence*, *Del'aware*, and *Genesee'*.

12. The lakes *Onta'rio*, *E'rie*, and *Champlain'* lie partly in New York. *Lake George* (*L. G.*) is celebrated for its beauty. There are, besides these, many small lakes, chiefly in the western part.

13. The largest island is *Long Island*.

14. The most considerable mountains are the *Cats'kill Mountains*.

15. The eastern part of the state is generally hilly or mountainous, the western mostly level, or moderately uneven.

16. The soil of a great portion is very fertile.

17. The mineral waters of *Sar ato'ga* are the most celebrated in America.

18. The salt springs of *Sali'na*, (*q*) to the west of Utica, are very valuable, and yield great quantities of salt.

19. The *Falls of Niagara* (Ni-ah'ga-ra) are esteemed the grandest object of the kind in the world. The river is here three quarters of a mile in width, and the perpendicular descent of this vast body of water is upwards of 150 feet.

20. There are several other fine cataracts, as the falls of the *Genesee*, the Co-hoes' on the *Mohawk*, a little above its entrance into the Hudson, and Trenton Falls, 12 miles from Utica.

21. The *Erie Canal* unites the Hudson with lake Erie, and is 362 miles in length. It is the greatest work of the kind in America, and is much longer than any canal in Europe.

22. The *Northern Canal* unites the Hudson with lake Champlain, and is 62 miles long.

23. *Albany*, the seat of government, is pleasantly situated

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11. What are the principal rivers? 12. The lakes? 13. Island? 14. Mountains?
15. What is said of the face of the country? 16. The soil? 17. Mineral waters? 18. Salt springs?
19. What is said of the Falls of Niagara?
20. What other falls are mentioned?
21. What is said of Erie Canal? 22. The Northern Canal?
23. What is said of Albany?

on the Hudson, 160 miles above the city of New York, near the head of sloop navigation, and at the point where the Erie Canal unites with the river.

24. *New York*, the most populous city in the United States, is situated at the entrance of the Hudson into New York bay. It has an excellent harbour, is admirably situated for trade, and is the first commercial city in America, and one of the first in the world. Among its numerous public edifices are the City Hall and Columbia College.

25. Some of the other principal towns on the Hudson are, *New'burgh*, *Poughkeepsie* (Po-kep'sy), *Hud'son*, and *Troy*.

26. The three most important towns west of Albany, on the Erie Canal, are *U'tica*, in the central part of the state; *Roch'ester*, on the Genesee; and *Buffalo*, at the east end of lake Erie.

27. *Schenec'tady*, *Clin'ton* (*r*), and *Gene'va*, are noted for colleges; *Auburn*, for a theological seminary and a state prison; the post of *West Point* (*s*), on the Hudson, south of Newburgh, for a military academy.

28. *Plattsburgh*, on lake Champlain, is famous for a great battle during the late war; *Sackett's Harbour*, on lake Ontario, as a place of military encampment; *Sarato'ga*, for mineral waters, and for the surrender of Burgoyne.

29. *Ticondero'ga* is noted for its importance in American wars; and Brooklyn, on the west end of Long Island, for the greatest defeat that the Americans sustained during the revolutionary war.

New Jersey.

30. New Jersey is situated partly between the *Delaware* and *Hudson* rivers, and between the states of New York

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24. What is said of New York?
25. What are the other principal towns on the Hudson?
26. What are the most important towns on the canal, west of Albany?
27. What places are noted for literary institutions?
28. For what are Plattsburgh, Sackett's Harbour, and Saratoga famous?
29. For what are Ticonderoga and Brooklyn noted?

New Jersey.—30. What is said of New Jersey?

and Pennsylvania; and its trade centres chiefly in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

31. The two largest rivers within the state are the Rar'i-tan, which passes by New Brunswick, and the Passa'ic, which flows by Newark.

32. The face of the country towards the coast, is very level, but in the interior, it is hilly. The soil in the level country is sandy and poor, but in the other parts fertile.

33. Iron ore is abundant, and large quantities of iron are manufactured.

34. The principal towns are, *Tren'ton*, the capital, situated at the falls of the Delaware, noted for a battle in the Revolution; *New'ark*, a very pleasant town; and *New Brunswick*, in which is a college.

35. *Princeton* is noted for its college and theological seminary; *Patterson* (*t*), for its situation near the interesting falls of the Passa'ic, and its manufactures.

PENNSYLVANIA.

36. Pennsylvania is an important and powerful state, exceeding all the others with regard to manufactures, and is also distinguished for agriculture.

37. It derives its name from its illustrious founder, *William Penn*, a benevolent Quaker.

38. The principal rivers are the *Del'aware*, *Susquehan'nah*, and *Ohio*, with its branches, the Monongahe'la and Al'leghany.

39. The southeastern part is moderately uneven, the middle mountainous, and the western part diversified.

40. Much of the soil in the mountainous parts, is poor; in the other parts, it is generally excellent.

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31. What are the two largest rivers within the state?
32. What is said of the face of the country and soil?
33. What ore is found?
34. What are the principal towns?
35. For what are Princeton and Patterson noted?

PENNSYLVANIA.—36. What is said of Pennsylvania?
37. From whom does it derive its name?
38. What are the principal rivers?
39. What is said of the face of the country? 40. The soil?

41. *Coal* is found in great abundance in the neighbourhood of *Pittsburg*, and on the rivers *Lehigh* and Schuylkill.

42. The seat of government is *Har'risburg*, which is a small handsome town, on the Susquehannah.

43. *Philadelphia* is much the largest town in Pennsylvania, and the second in size in the United States. It is pleasantly situated between the Delaware and Schuyl'kill, and is one of the most regularly built cities in the world. It is distinguished both for trade and manufactures.

44. *Pitts'burg*, in the western part of the state, is noted for manufactures; *Lan'caster*, in the interior, as a beautiful town, in a fertile and highly cultivated district.

45. Some of the other principal towns are, *Reading* (Red'ing), *Eas'ton*, *Wilkes'bar-re*, *York*, *Carlisle* (Car-lile'), and *Cham'bersburg*.

46. There is a university, with a distinguished medical school, at *Philadel'phia*; colleges at *Carlisle'*, *Wash'ington*, *Can'nonsburg*, *Mead'ville*, and *Eas'ton*.

DELAWARE.

47. Delaware, which lies on the west side of Delaware river and bay, is, next to Rhode Island, the smallest state in extent, and is distinguished for the production of flour.

48. The surface of the country is generally level.

49. The soil in the northern part, on the Delaware river, is fertile; in the southern part, sandy and poor.

50. *Dover*, a small town, is the seat of government. *Wil'mington* is the largest town, and is distinguished for flour mills.

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41. Where is coal found?
42. What is the seat of government?
43. What is said of Philadelphia? 44. Pittsburg and Lancaster?
45. What are some of the other principal towns?
46. In what places are there literary seminaries?

DELAWARE.—47. What is said of Delaware? 48. Of the surface? 49. The soil?
50. What are the chief towns?

Questions relating to the Middle States, on the Map of the United States.

New York.—1. What lakes border on the state of New York?
2. What river forms a part of its NW. boundary?

SOUTHERN STATES.

1. The Southern States consist of *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North Carolina*, *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, and *Louisiana*.

2. Some of the principal rivers are the *Poto'mac*, *James*, *Savan'nah*, *Alaba'ma*, and *Mississip'pi*.

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3. Where is Hudson river?
4. Where does the Mohawk flow into it?
5. Where is the Genesee? 6. The Falls of Niagara?
7. What river and lake are connected by the Erie Canal?
8. What are connected by the Northern Canal?
9. Where is Long Island?
10. How is the city of New York situated? 11. Albany? 12. Utica? 13. Rochester? 14. Buffalo? 15. Ithaca? 16. Sackett's Harbour? 17. Ogdensburg? 18. Plattsburg? 19. Saratoga?
20. What towns are on the Hudson? 21. On the Erie Canal? 22. On lake Ontario?

New Jersey.—23. What river separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania?

24. What divides it from New York?
25. What cape forms the south end of New Jersey?
26. How is Trenton situated? 27. Newark?
28. What towns lie between Newark and Trenton?

Pennsylvania.—29. What river flows on the east side of Pennsylvania?

30. What large river flows through the state?
31. What river is formed by the two branches in the western part?
32. What great lake borders on the northwest corner?
33. How is Philadelphia situated? 34. Harrisburg? 35. Lancaster? 36. Pittsburg? 37. Erie? 38. Reading? 39. Carlisle? 40. Easton? 41. Wilkesbarre?
42. What towns are in the southern part of the state? 43. What towns towards the southwest? 44. In the northwest?

Delaware.—45. What bay separates Delaware from New Jersey?

46. What cape is situated in the southeast part of Delaware?
47. How is Dover situated? 48. Wilmington?

QUESTIONS.—SOUTHERN STATES.

1. What are the Southern States?
2. What are some of the principal rivers?

3. The *Alleghany Mountains* extend through all the Southern States which border on the Atlantic.

4. The country bordering on the ocean is generally a flat, sandy plain, covered with pitch pines; in the interior, it is hilly and mountainous.

5. The soil in the low or flat country is poor or barren, except upon the rivers and streams; in the upland or hilly country, much of it is excellent.

6. The principal productions of Maryland, Virginia, and a part of North Carolina, are *wheat* and *tobacco;* of the states further south, *cotton*, *rice*, and *sugar*.

7. The winters are mild; the summers sultry and hot, and, in the low country, unhealthy.

8. The chief commercial towns are *Baltimore*, *Norfolk*, *Charleston*, *Savannah*, *Mobile*, and *New Orleans*.

9. The hard labour in the Southern States, especially in the low country, is chiefly performed by slaves.

10. The planters usually live on large plantations, at considerable distance from each other; and towns or villages are met with far less frequently, than in the states further north.

11. The higher classes are distinguished for hospitality, and many of them are well educated; but, among the lower classes, education is much neglected.

MARYLAND.

12. Maryland is noted for being the first state, in our progress southwards, in which slavery exists to any considerable extent.

13. Its most remarkable natural feature is *Chesapeake* bay, which divides the state into two parts, called the *eastern* and *western* shores.

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3. What are the mountains?
4. What is said of the face of the country? 5. The soil? 6. The productions? 7. The climate?
8. What are the chief commercial towns?
9. By whom is the hard labour chiefly performed?
10. How do the planters usually live?
11. What further is said respecting the inhabitants?

MARYLAND.—12. For what is Maryland noted?
13. What is its most remarkable natural feature?

14. The two great rivers of this state are the *Susquehan'nah* and the *Poto'mac.*

15. The eastern part of the state is level, the western hilly and mountainous.

16. *Annap'olis,* the seat of government, is a pleasant but small town.

17. *Bâl'timore* is much the largest town, and the third city in size in the United States. It is pleasantly situated, well built, and is a place of great trade.

18. Some of the other principal towns are *Fred'ericktown, Ha'gerstown,* and *Cum'berland.*

District of Columbia.

19. The District of Columbia is only 10 miles square, and is remarkable chiefly for containing the city of *Washington,* the seat of government of the United States.

20. *Washington* is finely situated on the Maryland side of the *Poto'mac,* 295 miles, by the course of the river and bay, from the Atlantic. The *Capitol* is built of white freestone, and is the most magnificent edifice in the Union.

21. *Alexan'dria,* on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and *Georgetown,* on the Maryland side, are pleasant towns.

22. *Columbian College* is in Washington, and there is a *Catholic College* in Georgetown.

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14. What are the two principal rivers?
15. What is said of the face of the country?
16. What is the seat of government?
17. What is said of Baltimore?
18. What are some of the other principal towns?

District of Columbia.—19. For what is the District of Columbia remarkable?
20. What is said of Washington?
21. What other towns in the District? 22. What colleges?

VIRGINIA

Natural Bridge.

23. Virginia is remarkable for having been settled before any other state; for being the native land of Washington; for the distinguished rank she has always held in the Union; and for having given four presidents to the United States.

24. The principal rivers are the *Poto'mac*, *Rappahan'nock*, *James*, *Kenawha* (Ke-naw'wa), and *Ohio*.

25. The capes of Virginia are *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry*, at the mouth of Chesapeake bay.

VIRGINIA.—23. For what is Virginia remarkable? 24. What are the principal rivers? 25. Capes?

26. The *Natural Bridge*, over Cedar Creek, 14 miles from Lexington, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The chasm, over which the rock that forms the bridge extends, is about 250 feet deep, and 90 feet wide at the top.

27. There are several caves, which are regarded as interesting curiosities; of these *Wier's Cave* (*x*), near Staunton, is the most remarkable.

28. *Richmond*, the capital, is a handsome town, finely situated at the falls of James river.

29. *Norfolk* is the principal place in Virginia for foreign commerce.

30. Some of the other most considerable towns are *Pe'tersburg*, *Lynch'burg*, *Fred'ericksburg*, *Win'chester*, and *Wheel'ing*.

31. *Wil'liamsburg* is noted for the College of William and Mary; *Char'lottesville*, for the University of Virginia; *Lex'ington*, for Washington College; *York'town*, for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.—Hampden Sydney College is in the southeast part of the state.

32. *Mount Ver'non* (*u*), near Alexandria, is memorable as the residence of Washington; *Monticel'lo* (*v*), near Charlottesville, of Jefferson.

North Carolina.

33. North Carolina is a large state, and has great agricultural resources, but its prosperity is checked by the want of good harbours, and it has no large towns.

34. The principal rivers are the *Roan-oke'*, *Pam'lico*, *Neuse*, *Cape Fear*, and *Yadkin*.

35. The capes are *Cape Hat'teras*, *Cape Lookout*, and *Cape Fear*, which are all dangerous to seamen.

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26. What is said of the Natural Bridge?
27. Are there any remarkable caves?
28. What is said of Richmond? 29. Norfolk?
30. What are some of the other considerable towns?
31. What other towns, and for what noted?
32. For what is Mount Vernon, &c. memorable?

North Carolina.—33. What is said of North Carolina?
34. What are the principal rivers?
35. What capes are there?

36. There are two large and dreary swamps: one of them, called *Great Dismal Swamp*, lies partly in Virginia and partly in North Carolina.

37. The most noted natural curiosity is *Ar'arat* or *Pilot Mountain*, on the summit of which a stupendous rock rises to the height of 300 feet.

38. North Carolina has *gold mines*, which have recently excited much interest.

39. *Raleigh* (Raw'ly), a pleasant town in the central part of the state, is the seat of government; and is noted for an elegant marble statue of Washington.

40. *Wil'mington* is the principal port. The other most commercial towns are *Fay'etteville*, *New'bern*, *E'denton*, and *Washington*.

41. *Salisbury* (Solz'ber-ry), is noted for subterranean stone walls in its vicinity; *Chapel Hill*, for the University of North Carolina; *Salem*, for a Moravian academy.

South Carolina.

42. South Carolina is distinguished, among the southern states, for the opulence of her planters, and the intelligence and refinement of many of her citizens.

43. The three principal rivers are the *Pedee'*, *Santee'*, and *Savan'nah*.

44. On *Table Mountain* there is a tremendous precipice, which is esteemed a great curiosity.

45. *Columbia*, a pleasant town, in the central part of the state, is the seat of government, and contains a college.

46. *Charleston*, the great emporium of the state, is much the largest town, and is noted for the wealth and refinement of its citizens.

47. The other principal towns are *Camden*, noted for a

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36. What swamps are there? 37. What is said of Pilot Mountain?
38. What mines are there? 39. What is the capital?
40. What are the chief commercial towns?
41. What other towns, and for what noted?

South Carolina.—42. For what is South Carolina distinguished?
43. What are the three principal rivers?
44. What is said of Table Mountain?
45. What is the seat of government?
46. What is said of Charleston?
47. What are other principal towns?

battle in the revolutionary war; *Georgetown*, *Beaufort* (Bu'-fort), and *Hamburg*.

Georgia.

48. The largest rivers of Georgia are the *Savan'nah*, *Ogee'chee*, *Altamaha* (Al-ta-ma-haw'), *Oakmul'gee*, *Oconee*, *Flint*, and *Chatahoo'chee*.

49. In the central part of the state are mineral waters, called the *Indian Springs*, which are much resorted to.

50. *Mil'ledgeville*, on the Oconee, a pleasant town in the central part of the state, is the seat of government.

51. *Savannah*, on the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth, is the largest town, and the principal emporium of the state.

52. *Augusta* is a flourishing town, noted for its trade in cotton; *Ath'ens*, for a college; *Darien* and *St. Mary's* as places of some trade.

Alabama.

53. Alabama, a recently settled state, is noted for its very rapid growth.

54. The three principal rivers are the *Alaba'ma*, *Tombeck'bee*, and *Tennessee*.

55. *Cahaw'ba*, on the Alabama, in the central part of the state, is the seat of government.

56. *Mobile* (Mo-beel'), at the head of Mobile bay, is the principal emporium.

Mississippi.

57. The river *Mississippi* forms the western boundary. The other principal rivers are the *Yazoo'*, *Pearl*, and *Pascagou'la*.

Georgia.—48. What are the largest rivers of Georgia?
49. What mineral waters are there?
50. What is the capital? 51. What is said of Savannah? 52. Augusta, Athens, &c.

Alabama.—53. What is said of Alabama?
54. What are the three principal rivers?
55. What is the capital? 56. What the chief emporium?

Mississippi.—57. What are the rivers of Mississippi?

58. *Jackson*, a small town in the central part of the state, is the seat of government.

59. *Natchez* is the largest town; and at *Washington* there is a college.

LOUISIANA.

60. Louisia'na, a name formerly given to a vast country chiefly west of the Mississippi, is now restricted to the small part of it, which forms the state of Louisiana.

61. The principal rivers are the *Mississippi*, *Red River*, *Washita* (Wash-e-taw'), and *Sa-bine'*.

62. The face of the country is mostly very level, and, in the southern part, low and marshy. A considerable portion of the state is liable to be inundated by the overflowing of the rivers.

63. *New Orleans*, the capital, is the only large town. It is admirably situated for commerce, and is the great emporium, not only of Louisiana, but of the Western States.

64. The other principal towns are *Baton Rouge* (Bah'ton Roozh), *Alexan'dria*, and *Natchitoches* (Nack'e-tosh).

FLORIDA.

65. Flor'ida, a country now belonging to the United States, and forming their southern extremity, consists mostly of a long peninsula.

66. It is remarkable for the brilliancy of its flowering shrubs, and the majestic appearance of its forest trees, among which are the live oak, valuable for ship timber, and the magno'lia, which, on account of its flowers, is the glory of the southern forests.

67. The largest rivers are the *St. John's* and the *Appalachico'la*.

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58. What is the capital? 59. What other towns?

LOUISIANA.—60. To what is the name of Louisiana applied?
61. What are the principal rivers?
62. What is said of the face of the country?
63. What is the capital, and what is said of it?
64. What are the other principal towns?

FLORIDA.—65. What is said of Florida?
66. For what is it remarkable?
67. What are the two principal rivers?

68. *Tallahas'see*, a new town, is the capital.
69. The other chief towns are *Pensaco'la* and *St. Augustine* (Au-gus-teen').

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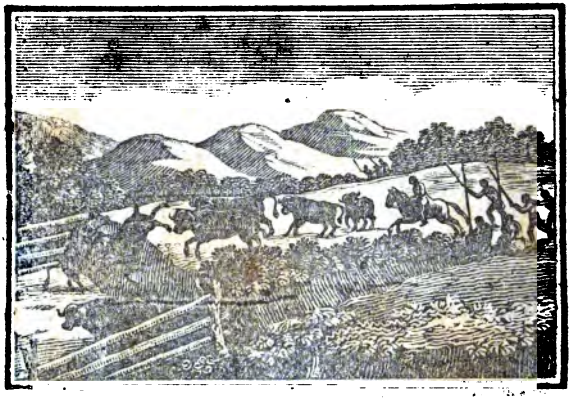
68. What is the capital? 69. What other towns?

Questions relating to the Southern States, on the Map of the United States.

Maryland.—1. By what bay is Maryland intersected?
2. What river flows into the north end of Chesapeake bay?
3. What river separates Maryland from Virginia?
4. How is Annapolis situated? 5. Baltimore? 6. Cumberland? 7. Fredericktown and Hagerstown?
8. How is *Washington* situated? 9. What towns are near it?
Virginia.—10. What capes are on the coast of Virginia?
11. What rivers of Virginia flow into Chesapeake bay?
12. What rivers bound the state on the northwest and west?
13. What river of Virginia flows into the Ohio?
14. How is Richmond situated? 15. Norfolk? 16. Petersburg? 17. Williamsburg? 18. Yorktown? 19. Fredericksburg? 20. Charlottesville? 21. Lynchburg? 22. Danville? 23. Wheeling? 24. Winchester? 25. Lexington? 26. The Natural Bridge?
North Carolina.—27. What capes are on the coast of North Carolina? 28. What inlets and sounds? 29. What are the rivers of North Carolina? 30. Where is Pilot Mountain? 31. Where Dismal Swamp?
32. How is Raleigh situated? 33. Newbern? 34. Fayetteville? 35. Wilmington? 36. Washington? 37. Edenton? 38. Chapel Hill? 39. Salem? 40. Salisbury?
South Carolina.—41. What are the rivers of South Carolina?
42. What river separates it from Georgia?
43. Where is Table Mountain?
44. How is Columbia situated? 45. Charleston? 46. Georgetown? 47. Beaufort? 48. Hamburg? 49. Camden?
Georgia.—50. What are the rivers of Georgia? 51. What islands on its coast? 52. What Indians on the borders of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee?
53. How is Milledgeville situated? 54. Savannah? 55. Darien? 56. Augusta? Athens? Indian Springs?
Alabama.—57. What are the rivers of Alabama?
58. What bay is on the south?
59. What shoals are in the north?

WESTERN STATES.

Indian Mode of taking Buffaloes.



1. The Western States are *Tennessee*, *Kentucky*, *Ohio*, *Indiana*, *Illinois*, and *Missouri*, which have all been added to

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60. How is Cahawba situated? 61. Mobile? 62. Blakely? 63. Claiborne? 64. Tuscaloosa? 65. Huntsville? 66. Florence?

Mississippi.—67. What river forms the west boundary of Mississippi?

68. What other rivers are there?

69. How is Jackson situated? 70. Natchez? 71. Port Gibson? 72. Eliot? 73. In what part of the state are the Chickasaw Indians?

Louisiana.—74. What are the rivers of Louisiana?

75. What rivers form the east, and what one the west boundary?

76. How is New Orleans situated? 77. Baton Rouge? 78. Jackson? 79. What towns are on the Red River?

Florida.—80. What are the rivers of Florida? 81. The capes? 82. What bay?

83. Where is Key West?

84. How is Tallahassee situated? 85. Pensacola? 86. St. Augustine?

QUESTIONS.—WESTERN STATES.

1. What are the Western States and Territories?

the Union since the revolutionary war. This division includes also *Michigan*, *Northwest*, *Arkansas*, *Missouri*, and *Oregon* Territories.

2. These states are watered by the great river *Mississippi*, and its branches. The principal tributary rivers on the eastern side are the *Ohi'o*, *Tennessee*, *Cum'berland*, and *Illinois* (Il-le-noi').

3. The eastern parts of Tennessee and Kentucky are mountainous. The rest of the country is, for the most part, but moderately uneven, and the soil generally very fertile.

4. Some of the most important productions of the Western States are, *wheat*, *Indian corn*, *rye*, *barley*, *hemp*, *cattle*, and, in the southern parts, *cotton* and *tobacco*.

5. One of the most remarkable features of the region watered by the Mississippi and its branches, consists in its extensive *prairies*, which are tracts of land naturally destitute of trees; and these comprise a great portion of the country.

6. Another singular circumstance, with regard to the western part of America, relates to the remains of the ancient inhabitants, consisting of *mounds of earth*, *fortifications*, &c.

7. In the unsettled regions of the West, *buffaloes* or *bisons* are found in vast numbers. In order to take them, the Indians dress one of their men in a buffalo skin, who places himself near a precipice on a river. The Indians then surround the herd, and drive them towards the disguised Indian, who secures himself in some crevice near the brink, while the buffaloes, being hurried on by the Indians, press each other over the precipice, and are destroyed.

TENNESSEE.

8. The *Cumberland Mountains*, which are a western range of the Alleghanies, extend through this state, and divide it into *East* and *West Tennessee*.

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2. What are the principal rivers?
3. What is the face of the country?
4. What are some of the most important productions?
5. What is one of the most remarkable features of it?
6. What other singular circumstance relates to it?
7. What is the Indian mode of taking the buffalo?

TENNESSEE.—8. How is Tennessee divided?

9. The principal rivers are the *Mississip'pi*, *Tennessee*, and *Cum'berland*.

10. The *Whirl* or *Suck*, in the Tennessee, where the river breaks through the Cumberland Mountains, is a great curiosity.

11. The *Chick'asaw Indians* possess the western part of the state, and the *Cher'okees* a large tract in the southeast part.

12. The Cherokees are considerably advanced in civilisation, and *Brainerd* is a noted missionary station among them.

13. *Nash'ville*, the capital, is the largest town, and is the seat of Cumberland College.

14. Some of the other principal towns are *Knox'ville* and *Green'ville* (z), in East Tennessee, at both of which there are colleges; *Mur'freesborough*, *Frank'lin*, and *Fay'etteville*, in West Tennessee.

KENTUCKY.

15. The principal rivers are the *Ohi'o*, *Mississip'pi*, *Tennessee*, *Cum'berland*, *Kentuck'y*, *Green*, and *Lick'ing*.

16. This state contains a number of wonderful caves, the most extraordinary of which is called *Mammoth Cave*. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, and is upwards of 10 miles in length.

17. There are several valuable *salt springs*, from which salt, in large quantities, is manufactured.

18. The principal towns are *Frank'fort*, the capital; *Lex'ington*, the largest town, distinguished for the beauty of its situation, for its manufactures, and for being the seat of Transylvania University; *Lou'isville*, at the falls of the Ohio, noted for trade.

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9. What are the rivers? 10. What is said of the Whirl or Suck?
11. What Indians are there in the state?
12. What is said of the Cherokees?
13. What is the capital? 14. What other towns?

KENTUCKY.—15. What are the principal rivers of Kentucky?
16. What caves? 17. Salt springs?
18. What are the principal towns?

19. Some of the other most important towns are *Maysville*, noted for trade; *Danville*, for a college; and *Harrodsburg*, for a mineral spring.

Ohio.

20. Ohio is the most populous of the Western States, and is remarkable for its very rapid growth.

21. The principal rivers are the *Ohi'o*, *Muskingum*, *Scio'to*, *Miami'*, and *Maumee'*.

22. *Colum'bus*, in the central part of the state, is the capital.

23. *Cincinna'ti*, in the southwest corner, on the Ohio, is much the largest town. It is handsomely built of brick, and is distinguished for trade and manufactures.

24. Some of the other principal towns are *Chillico'the*, *Zanes'ville*, and *Steu'benville*, noted for manufactures; *Cir'cleville*, for its situation on two ancient forts; *Ath'ens* and *Oxford*, for colleges; and *Sandus'ky*, for trade.

Indiana.

25. The two principal rivers are the *Ohio* and the *Wabash* (Waw'bosh).

26. In the southern part of the state is Indiana Cave, from which great quantities of Epsom salt are obtained.

27. Indiana contains no large towns. Some of the principal ones are *Indianop'olis*, the capital; *Vin-cennes'*, the oldest town; *Madison* and *Vevay*; the latter noted for vineyards.

Illinois.

28. Illinois is generally very level, and more than one half of it consists of prairies.

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19. What other towns are mentioned?

Ohio.—20. What is said of Ohio?
21. What are the principal rivers?
22. What is the capital?
23. What is said of Cincinnati?
24. What are some of the other principal towns?

Indiana.—25. What are the principal rivers of Indiana?
26. What cave is there? 27. What towns?

Illinois.—28. What is said of Illinois?

29. The principal rivers are the *Mississippi*, *Illinois*, *Kaskas'kia*, and *Wa'bash*.

30. *Coal* is found in abundance, and there are *salt springs* of great value.

31. Some of the most considerable towns are *Vanda'lia*, the capital, *Kaskas'kia*, and *Ed'wardsville*.

Missouri.

32. The state of Missouri is noted for its *lead mines*, which are situated in the interior, and are the richest and most extensive that are known in the world.

33. The principal rivers are the *Missou'ri*, *Mississip'pi*, and the *Osage*.

34. The new town of *Jefferson* is the capital, but *St. Louis* is much the largest town.

35. The other principal towns are *St. Charles* and *Franklin*, on the Missouri; *St. Genevieve* (Gen-e-veev') and *Hercula'neum*, on the Mississippi, the two chief depots of the lead mines; and *Potosi*, in the mining district.

Michigan Territory.

36. The territory of *Michigan* is remarkable for its situation between the lakes. It is a peninsula, surrounded by water, except on the south end.

37. It has no mountains; is generally level, or moderately uneven; well watered, and much of it fertile.

38. The principal towns are *De-troit'*, the capital, and *Michilimackinack*, or *Mackinaw'*, a military post on an island, in a strait of the same name.

Northwest Territory.

39. This country is almost wholly in the possession of various tribes of Indians.

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29. What rivers are there? 30. What mineral productions? 31. What towns?

Missouri.—32. For what is Missouri noted? 33. What are the rivers? 34. The capital? 35. What other towns are there?

Michigan Territory.—36. For what is Michigan remarkable? 37. What more is said of it? 38. What are the principal towns?

Northwest Territory.—39. By whom is this country possessed?

40. A great part of it consists of *prairies*, and the most of it is moderately uneven.

41. The mines of *copper*, *lead*, and *iron* are valuable.

42. The principal rivers are the *Mississippi*, *Ouisconsin* or *Wiscon'sin*, *Chip'peway*, and *Fox River*.

Arkansas Territory.

43. The principal rivers are the *Arkansas* (Ar-kan-saw'), *Mississippi*, *Red*, *White*, and *St. Francis*.

44. The eastern part is level; towards the west it is hilly. The *Ozark Mountains* extend across the country in a southwest direction.

45. There are celebrated *hot springs* west of Little Rock, which are much visited by invalids. *Little Rock* or *Arkop'olis* is the capital.

Missouri Territory.

46. The Missouri Territory is an extensive country, lying west of the states of Missouri and Illinois, and the Northwest Territory, and extending west to the Rocky Mountains.

47. It is watered by the river *Missouri* and its branches, the three largest of which are the *Kansas*, *Platte*, and *Yellow Stone*.

48. The country is inhabited by various tribes of Indians

Oregon, or Western Territory.

49. This Territory lies between the Pacific ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

50. It is watered by the *Oregon* or *Columbia*, and its branches, the three principal of which are the *Multno'mah*, *Lewis's* and *Clark's* rivers.

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40. What is said of it? 41. What mines? 42. Rivers?

Arkansas Territory.—43. What are the rivers of this country?
44. What is the face of the country?
45. What springs are there?

Missouri Territory.—46. What is said of the Missouri Territory?
47. What are the rivers? 48. By whom inhabited?

Oregon Territory.—49. Where is the Oregon Territory?
50. By what rivers is it watered?

Questions relating to the Western States on the Map of the United States.

Tennessee.—1. What are the rivers of Tennessee?
2. How is Nashville situated? 3. Murfreesborough? 4. Fayetteville? 5. Knoxville? 6. Brainerd?

Kentucky.—7. What are the rivers of Kentucky?
8. What towns in this state are on the Ohio?
9. How is Frankfort situated? 10. Lexington? 11. Harrodsburg and Danville? 12. Russellville? 13. Mammoth Cave?

Ohio.—14. What are the rivers in the state of Ohio?
15. How is Columbus situated? 16. Cincinnati? 17. Athens? 18. Oxford?
19. What towns in Ohio are on the river Ohio? 20. What ones on the Scioto? 21. On the Muskingum? 22. On lake Erie?

Indiana.—23. What are the rivers of Indiana?
24. On what lake does it border?
25. How is Indianopolis situated? 26. Vincennes? 27. Madison and Vevay?

Illinois.—28. What three rivers form a great part of the boundary of Illinois?
29. What rivers are within the state?
30. How is Vandalia situated? 31. Kaskaskia? 32. Edwardsville? 33. Shawneetown?

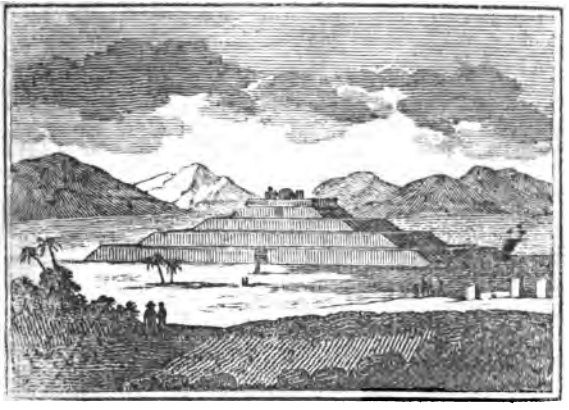
Missouri.—34. What are the rivers of Missouri?
35. Where are the lead mines?
36. How is Jefferson situated? 37. St. Louis? 38. Potosi?
39. What towns in the state are on the Missouri? 40. What ones on the Mississippi?

Michigan Territory.—41. By what lakes is Michigan Territory in part surrounded?
42. What bay projects into it? 43. How is Detroit situated?

Arkansas Territory.—44. What are the rivers of Arkansas Territory? 45. What mountains?
46. How is Little Rock situated?
47. Where are the Hot Springs?

MEXICO.

Pyramid of Cholula.



1. The most remarkable natural feature of this country is its great elevation. The lands on both coasts are low. Thence there is a gradual ascent, till the country attains the height of from 6,000 to upwards of 8,000 feet, when it spreads out into extensive plains called table land.

2. Mexico suffers for the want of water and navigable streams. The only large rivers are the *Rio del Norte* (Re'-o-del-Nor'te) and *Colora'do.** These both flow through those parts of the country which are but little cultivated.

3. The *Cordille'ras* of Mexico are regarded as a part of the great American range, which takes the name of the *Rocky Mountains* further north, and of the *Andes* in South America.

QUESTIONS.—MEXICO.

1. What is the most remarkable natural feature of Mexico?
2. What is said of the rivers of Mexico?
3. What is said of the Cordilleras?

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* *N. B.* In all Spanish proper names, the letter *a*, when accented, is pronounced like *a* in *father*, *e* like the English *a* long, *i* like *e* long, and *ch* like *ch* in the English word *chain*.

4. Some of the highest summits are Popocat'epetl and Oriza'ba, which are volcanoes, with their summits always covered with snow.

5. The volcanic mountain Jorul'lo burst out from a plain in 1757, and rose in height nearly 1,700 feet.

6. The climate on the coast is hot and unhealthy; on the table lands it is generally mild; but on the highest of them it is cold.

7. Much of the soil is very fertile, producing *maize*, *bana'nas*, *ma'nioc*, *co'coa*, *coch'ineal*, *sugar*, *ag'av-e*, &c.

8. Mexico is celebrated for its *silver mines*, which have heretofore produced, annually, ten times as much silver as all the mines of Europe.

9. One of the Mexican mines is 8 miles in length, and its lowest pit is upwards of 1,600 feet deep.

10. Less than one quarter of the inhabitants are whites; more than one third are subdued Indians; and nearly as many consist of mixed races.

11. *Mex'ico*, the capital, is situated in a beautiful valley, near lake Tezcu'co, and is more than 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is a regular, populous, and splendid city.

12. *Puebla* (Poo-a'bla), *Guadalaxa'ra*, and *Queretaro* (Ka-tah'ro), are large and handsome towns.

13. *Guanaxua'to* and *Zacate'cas* are celebrated for their rich silver mines; *Xala'pa*, for giving name to the medical root called *jalap*.

14. *Ve'ra Cruz*, on the gulf of Mexico, and *Acapul'co*, on the Pacific ocean, are the principal seaports.

15. *Cholu'la* is famous for its *pyramid*, which is a religious monument of the ancient Mexicans. It is constructed of unburnt bricks, consisting of four stories or terraces, and is 177 feet high.

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4. What are some of the highest summits?
5. What is remarkable respecting Jorullo?
6. What is said of the climate? 7. Soil and productions?
8. For what is Mexico famous?
9. What is the extent of one of the mines?
10. What is said of the inhabitants?
11. What is said of the city of Mexico?
12. What are some of the other large towns?
13. For what are Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, and Xalapa famous?
14. What are the principal seaports?
15. What is said of Cholula?

GUATIMALA, OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

16. This country consists of a long isthmus, lying between the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean; and between Mexico and South America.

17. It is mountainous, contains many volcanoes, and is much subject to earthquakes.

18. There are no large rivers. The principal lake is that of *Nicaragua* (Ne-ka-rah'gwa).

19. The climate on the coasts is hot and unhealthy; the soil generally fertile.

20. The bay of *Hondu'ras* is celebrated for logwood and mahogany.

21. The principal towns are *Guatimala* (Gwah-te-mah'la), the capital, *Chiapa* (Che-ah'pa), and *Leon'*.

WEST INDIES.

1. The West Indies comprise many valuable islands, situated between North and South America.

2. They are distinguished into several groups; but those which are important are comprised under the two following divisions: 1st, the *Great Antil'les*, consisting of the four largest islands, *Cu'ba*, *Hayti* (Hay'te), *Jamaica* (Ja-ma'-ca), and *Porto Ri'co* (Por'to Re'ko); 2dly, the Caribbee islands, which are small islands, lying east of the Caribbean sea. More than twenty of them are valuable.

3. *Hayti* formerly belonged to France and Spain, and

GUATIMALA.—16. Of what does Guatimala consist?
17. What further is said of it?
18. What is said of its rivers and lake? 19. Climate and soil?
20. For what is the bay of Honduras celebrated?
21. What are the principal towns of Guatimala?

QUESTIONS.—WEST INDIES.

1. What is said of the West Indies?
2. What are the principal groups?
3 What is said of Hayti?

was called *Hispanio'la* and *St. Domin'go.* It is now in the possession of the free blacks.

4. The other islands belong chiefly to Great Britain, Spain, and France.

5. Great Britain possesses the large island of Jamaica, also Barba'does, Antigua (An-te'ga), Grana'da (Gra-nah'da), St. Christopher, Dominica (Dom-e-ne'ka), Trinidad', St. Vincent, St. Lucia (Lu-see'), Toba'go, the Baha'mas, and other small islands.

6. Spain possesses the important islands of *Cuba* and *Porto Rico.*

7. To France belong Martinique (Mar-te-neek'), Guadaloupe (Gah-da-loop'), and Ma-rie-ga-lante'.

8. The Netherlands possess St. Eusta'tia, Curaçoa (Curra-so'), and St. Martin; Denmark, Santa Cruz and St. Thomas; and Sweden, St. Bartholomew.

9. The principal commercial ports in the West Indies are *Havan'nah*, in Cuba, *Kings'ton*, in Jamaica, St. Pierre (Peer), in Martinique, and *Cape Haytien* and *Port au Prince*, in Hayti.

10. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, and the climate is hot and unhealthy.

11. These islands are subject to dreadful hurricanes, earthquakes, and violent thunder.

12. The soil of the West Indies is generally very fertile.

13. The productions are of great value: the most important is the *sugar cane*, which affords great quantities of *sugar*, also *rum* and *molasses.* Some of the other productions are *coffee*, *cotton*, *ginger*, *cocoa*, *tobacco*, and various fruits.

14. In a majority of the islands, as many as seven eighths of the population are *blacks*, and chiefly *slaves.*

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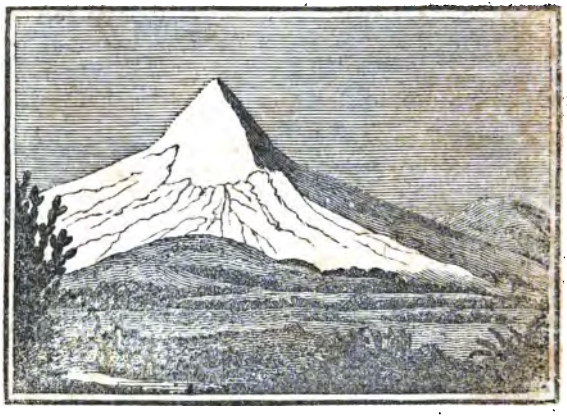
4. To whom do the other principal islands belong?
5. What islands belong to Great Britain? 6. Spain? 7. France 8. Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden?
9. What are the principal ports in the West Indies?
10. How are the seasons divided?
11. To what are the islands subject?
12. What is said of the soil? 13. The productions?
14. What portion of the population are blacks or slaves?

Questions.—Map of North America.

1. How is Mexico bounded?
2. How is Guatima'la bounded?
3. Where is the gulf of Mexico? 4. The Caribbean sea?
5. Where are the gulf and peninsula of California?
6. What rivers flow into the gulf of California?
7. What rivers of Mexico flow into the gulf of Mexico?
8. Where is the peninsula of Yucatan'?
9. Where is Cape St. Lucas?
10. In about what latitude is the city of Mexico?
11. Between what ocean and gulf is Mexico about equi-distant? 12. In what direction from New Orleans?
13. How is Vera Cruz situated? 14. Acapulco?
15. In what direction from Mexico is Queretaro? 16. Guanaxua'-to, Zacate'cas, and Durango?
17. In what direction are Puebla and Oaxa'ca?
18. In what direction are Cholu'la and Xala'pa?
19. Where is Guadalaxa'ra? 20. Where Campeachy?
21. Where is the bay of Hondu'ras? 22. Where lake Nicara'gua?
23. How is the city of Guatima'la situated? 24. Chia'pa? 25. Leon?
26. Which is the most westerly of the West India islands?
27. Which way from Cuba is Jamaica? 28. Which way are the Bahama islands?
29. What island lies between Cuba and Porto Rico?
30. In what part of Cuba is Havannah?
31. On which side of Jamaica is Kingston?
32. On which side of Hayti is Cape Haytien

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chimborazo.



1. South America includes *Colom'bia*, *Guiana* (Ghe-ah'-na), *Brazil* (Bra-zeel'), *Peru'*, *Chi'li* (Che'le), *Buenos Ayres* (Boo-a'nos-Ahe'res), and *Patago'nia.*

Questions on the Map of South America.

1. What ocean lies on the east of South America? 2. What ocean on the west? 3. What sea on the north?
4. What is the most northern cape of South America? 5. What the most eastern? 6. Southern? 7. Western?
8. What island lies at the south extremity of South America? 9. What island at the northeast of Terra del Fuego?
10. What strait separates Terra del Fuego from Patagonia?
11. Where is the island of Chiloe? 12. Mas Afuero and Juan Fernandez?
13. What islands on the northeast of Colombia?
14. What mountains extend the whole length of South America, towards the west side?
15. Where does the Rio de La Plata empty?
16. What are its principal branches?

Questions.—South America.

17. What countries does South America include?

2. South America was colonized chiefly by *Spain* and *Portugal*; but the Spanish and Portuguese provinces have all declared themselves independent.

3. The three great rivers of South America are the *Am'azon*, *La Plata*, and *Orino'co*.

4. The *Am'azon* is much the largest river in the world. It is upwards of 4,000 miles long, and 180 miles wide at its mouth, and the tide flows up more than 500 miles. It is navigable throughout most of its course for vessels of 400 tons.

5. The *La Plata*, with the *Parana* (Par-a-nah'), is about 2,600 miles long, and 30 miles wide at Buenos Ayres, 200 miles above its entrance into the ocean.

6. The *Orino'co* is about 1,800 miles in length, and navigable upwards of 700 miles.

7. The lakes are much inferior to those of North America. Some of the largest are *Maracaybo* (Mar-a-kahe'bo) and *Titica'ca*.

8. Some of the principal islands are *Terra del Fuego* (Foo-a'go), and the *Falk'land* islands, in the south, and *Chilo'e* and *Juan' Fernan'dez* on the western coast.

9. The *An'des* are the most elevated mountains on this continent.

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17. In what country do the Paraguay, Parana, and Uraguay rise?
18. Where does the Amazon empty? 19. What are some of its principal branches?
20. Where does the Orinoco empty? 21. The Magdalena?
22. What country lies in the north of South America? 23. What in the south? 24. What countries in the west? 25. In the east?
26. What countries lie chiefly between the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn?
27. What countries lie south of the Tropic of Capricorn? 28. What north of the Equator?
29. How is Colombia bounded? 30. How British, Dutch, and French Guiana? 31. Brazil? 32. Peru? 33. Bolivia? 34. Buenos Ayres? 35. Chili? 36. Patagonia?

Questions.—South America.

2. By whom was it chiefly colonized?
3. What are the three great rivers of South America?
4. What is said of the Amazon? 5. The La Plata? 6. The Orinoco? 7. What lakes are there? 8. What islands? 9. What mountains are there?

10. *Chimbora'zo* is the highest summit, and *Cotopax'i* the most remarkable volcano.

11. The *climate* in the south is cold; in the other parts, on the low lands, it is hot; and, on the elevated plains, mild. The high mountains are covered with perpetual snow.

12. Many parts are extremely subject to earthquakes; and, for the greater security, the houses of the cities and towns are generally built with only one story.

13. South America is distinguished for its *mineral*, *animal* and *vegetable* productions.

14. It is noted for its rich mines of *silver* and *gold*; for *plat'ina*, *mer'cury*, and *di'amonds*.

15. *Jesuits' bark*, a valuable medicine, is peculiar to this part of the world.

16. The Andes are a great nursery of birds. Among these, the *condor* is the most remarkable, and is the largest bird that has the faculty of flying in the air. It soars to the height of upwards of 20,000 feet.

COLOMBIA.

17. The republic of Colombia comprises all the northwest part of South America, and is composed of the countries formerly known by the names of *New Grana'da* and *Carac'cas*, or *Venezuela* (Va-na-zwa'la).

18. The two principal rivers are the *Orino'co* and the *Magdale'na*, and the largest lake is that of *Maracaybo* (Mara-kahe'bo).

19. The face of the country is greatly diversified, having both low and elevated plains, and being traversed by stupendous mountains.

20. Much of the soil of the plains is fertile, producing *grain*, *cotton*, *coffee*, and various tropical fruits.

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10. What are the most noted summits?
11. What is said of the climate?
12. What is said respecting earthquakes?
13. For what productions is South America distinguished?
14. For what mines is it noted?
15. What medicine is peculiar to it?
16. What is said respecting birds?

COLOMBIA.—17. What does Colombia comprise?
18. What rivers and lake has it?
19. What is said of the face of the country?
20. What is said of the soil and productions?

21. The mountains are rich in *gold* and *silver*, and have also mines of *plat'ina*, *copper*, *lead*, and *em'eralds*.

22. *Chimbora'zo*, a summit of the Andes, and the most elevated mountain in America, situated in the southwest part of Colombia, is four miles in height.

Cotopaxi.

23. *Cotopax'i*, near Quito, is a most tremendous volcano. Its flames have been known to rise nearly 3,000 feet above the summit, and its roarings have been heard at the distance of 600 miles.

24. The cataract of *Tequendama* (Ta-quen-da-mah'), near the city of Bogota (Bo-go-tah'), is one of the most extraordinary in the world. The water falls nearly 600 feet.

25. The Andes abound in natural wonders, such as frightful precipices and remarkable cataracts.

26. The traveller on the mountains rises, in some places,

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21. What minerals are found in Colombia?
22. What is said of Chimborazo? 23. Of Cotopaxi?
24. What is said of Tequendama?
25. In what do the Andes abound?
26. What scenes are presented to the traveller on the mountains?

above the region of the clouds, and hears the thunder roll, and sees the lightning dart beneath his feet.

27. *Bogota* (Bo-go-tah′), or *Santa Fe de Bogota′*, situated on an elevated plain, in the interior, is the seat of government.

28. *Quito* (Ke′to), the largest city, is famous for its great elevation. It is built on the skirt of the volcanic mountain Pichinca, at the height of upwards of 9,500 feet above the level of the sea.

29. The towns next to these in size are, *Carac′cas* and *Popayan′*.

30. The principal seaports are *Carthage′na*, *La Guayra* (Guah-e′ra), *Cumana* (Cu-ma-nah′), *Porto Bel′lo*, *Panama* (Pan-a-mah′), and *Guayaquil* (Gwah-ya-keel′).

GUIANA.

31. *Spanish Guia′na* forms a part of Colombia; *Portuguese Guiana*, a part of Brazil; the rest of the country belongs to the *English*, *French*, and *Dutch*.

32. The face of the country is generally very level; the climate hot and unhealthy; the soil fertile.

33. The principal productions are *sugar*, *coffee*, *cotton*, *cocoa*, *maize*, and *indigo*.

34. *British Guia′na* comprises *Demera′ra*, *Essequibo* (Esse-ke′-bo), and *Berbice* (Ber-bees′). The chief town is *Stabro′-ek*.

35. *Dutch Guia′na* is also called *Surinam′*, from the name of the principal river. The chief town is *Paramar′ibo*.

36. *French Guia′na* is also called *Cay-enne′*, and is noted for the production of Cayenne pepper. The chief town is *Cay-enne′*, situated on an island.

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27. What is the capital of Colombia?
28. What is said of Quito? 29. What towns are next in size?
30. What are the principal ports?

GUIANA.—31. By whom is Guiana possessed?
32. What is said of the face of the country and climate?
33. What are the principal productions?
34. What is said of British Guiana? 35. Of Dutch Guiana.
36. French Guiana?

PERU.

Silver Mines.

37. This country is divided into High and Low Peru.

38. Low Peru extends along the shore of the Pacific ocean, and consists of deserts and sandy plains, and has little or no rain. High Peru lies chiefly between two ranges of the Andes, and consists of mountains and valleys.

39. The country suffers for the want of roads, bridges, and navigable waters. The only way of transporting goods is on the backs of mules and llamas.

40. Peru is famous for its *gold*, *silver*, *mercury*, and *Jesuits'* or *Peruvian bark*.

41. *Li'ma*, the capital, was formerly noted for opulence and splendour; *Cus'co*, for being the seat of the ancient Incas of Peru, and for the temple of the sun, and other splendid edifices.

42. *Arequipa* (Ar-a-ke'pa) and *Guaman'ga* are considera-

PERU.—37. How is Peru divided?
38. How are the two parts situated?
39. What is said of the country?
40. For what is Peru famous?
41. What are the chief towns?
42. What other considerable towns are there?

ble towns; and *Guanca Velica* (Guan'ca Va'le-ka), which is more than 12,000 feet high, is noted for quicksilver mines.

43. Some of the principal seaports are *Callao* (Cal-lah'o), *Truxil'lo*, and *Arica* (Ar-e'ka).

BOLIVIA.

44. This country has been recently formed into an independent republic, named *Bolivia* (Bo-liv-'e-a), in honour of *Bolivar* (Bo-le'var), the celebrated South American general.

45. It formerly constituted a part of Buenos Ayres, and was once a part of Peru, and is sometimes called *Upper Peru*.

46. The chief towns are *La Plata* (Plah'ta), called also *Chuquisaca* (Choo-ke-sah'ka), the capital; *Potosi* (Po-to-see'), famous for silver mines; and *La Paz*.

BRAZIL.

Diamond Washing.

47. Brazil (Bra-zeel'), is a vast country, comprising the

43. What are some of the chief seaports?

BOLIVIA.—44. From whom was Bolivia named?

45. To what countries did it formerly belong?

46. What are the chief towns?

BRAZIL.—47. What is said of Brazil?

eastern and central parts of South America. The interior is, however, but little settled.

48. Some of the great rivers of Brazil are the *Am'azon*, *Madeira* (Ma-da'ra) *Topa'jos*, *Xin'gu*, *Tocan'tins*, *St. Francis'co*, and *Parana* (Par-a-nah').

49. Brazil is naturally a fine country, having a fertile soil, and abounding in valuable productions, as *cotton*, *sugar*, *coffee*, *grain*, and *fruits*.

50. It is celebrated for its mines of *gold* and *diamonds*.

51. *Rio Janeiro* (Re'o Ja-na'ro), the capital, *St. Salvador'*, and *Pernambu'co*, are the largest towns, and the chief places of trade.

52. *Cuya'ba*, *Villa Rica* (Re'ka), and *Villa Boa*, situated in the interior, are noted for gold mines; *Teju'co*, for diamonds.

BUENOS AYRES, OR LA PLATA.

53. The country of *Buenos Ayres*, called also the *United Provinces of La Plata*, is watered by the great river *La Pla'ta*, and its branches. The two principal branches are the *Parana* (Par-a-nah') and *Paraguay'*.

54. The northern and western parts of the country are mountainous.

55. The southern part consists chiefly of vast plains, called *Pampas*, which extend about 1,500 miles in length.

56. They are tracts of country destitute of trees, and are covered with high grass, which affords pasture for innumerable herds of cattle and wild horses.

57. The country abounds in *cattle*, *horses*, *grain*, *tobacco*, *sugar*, and *mines of gold*, *silver*, *copper*, and *lead*.

58. *Paraguay tea*, or *matte*, is a celebrated production of the province of Paraguay.

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48. What are the principal rivers?
49. What is said of the soil and productions?
50. For what is Brazil celebrated?
51. What are the largest towns?
52. What towns are noted for mines?

Buenos Ayres.—53. By what rivers is Buenos Ayres watered?
54. What parts of the country are mountainous?
55. Where are the Pampas? 56. What are they?
57. In what does the country abound?
58. For what article of produce is Paraguay' celebrated?

59. *Buenos Ayres* (Boo-a'nos Ahe'res), the capital, is a large city, and derives its name from the pleasantness and salubrity of its climate.

60. *Monte Video* (Mon'ta Ve-da'o) is noted for having the best harbour on the La Plata.

CHILI.

61. The general aspect of Chili (Che'le) is that of a plain, rising gradually from the ocean to the Andes, which extend along the eastern side, presenting many elevated summits.

62. The country is watered by numerous rivers, which have rapid currents, and it abounds in vegetable and mineral productions.

63. The climate is salubrious and pleasant.

64. *Santia'go*, or *St. Jago*, the capital, is situated on a beautiful plain, about 90 miles from the sea.

65. Some of the principal ports are *Valparaiso* (Val-pa-rahe'so), *Conception*, *Valdiv'ia*, and *Coquimbo* (Ko-keem'bo).

66. The *Araucanian Indians* possess a large tract in the southern part of Chili.

67. The principal island is that of *Chil-o'e*.

68. *Juan' Fernan'dez*, a desert island off the coast of Chili, is famous for the lonely residence of *Alexander Selkirk*, a Scotch sailor; a circumstance which gave rise to the celebrated romance of *Robinson Crusoe*.

PATAGONIA.

69. Patago'nia is a large and cold country, but little known, comprising the southern part of South America.

70. It is inhabited by tribes of Indians, some of whom are represented as of great stature, and very ferocious.

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59. What is said of Buenos Ayres?
60. What is said of Monte Video?

CHILI.—61. What is the aspect of Chili?
62. What is said of the country? 63. The climate?
64. What is the capital? 65. What are some of the other principal towns?
66. What Indians possess the southern part of Chili?
67. What is the principal island?
68. For what is Juan Fernandez famous?

PATAGONIA.—69. What is said of Patagonia?
70. By whom is it inhabited?

71. The island of *Terra del Fuego* (Foo-a'go) is separated from the southern extremity of the continent by the strait of *Magellan*.

72. Its aspect is dreary, and the mountains are covered with perpetual snow.

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71. What island lies at the south extremity of the continent?
72. What is said of it?

Questions on the Map of South America.

Colombia.—1. What are the rivers of Colombia?
2. Where is lake Maracaybo? 3. Where the gulf of Darien?
4. What gulfs are on the west side of Colombia?
5. Where are Cotopaxi and Chimborazo?
6. How is Bogota situated? 7. Quito? 8. Popayan? 9. Guayaquil? 10. Panama? 11. Porto Bello? 12. Carthagena? 13. Caraccas? 14. Maracaybo? 15. Cumana? 16. St. Thomas?

Guiana.—17. What river flows through Dutch Guiana?
18. What town is situated on it?
19. What towns are there in British Guiana?
20. What town on the coast of French Guiana?

Brazil.—21. What are the rivers of Brazil?
22. In what part of Brazil is Portuguese Guiana?
23. What towns are on the coast?
24. How is Rio Janeiro situated? 25. Para? 26. St. Salvador? 27. Pernambuco? 28. Villa Rica? 29. Tejuco? 30. Cuyaba?

Peru.—31. What rivers are there in Peru?
32. What cape in the north? 33. What lake in the south?
34. What towns on and near the coast?
35. How is Lima situated? 36. Cusco? 37. Guanca Velica?

Bolivia.—38. What rivers rise in Bolivia?
39. How is La Plata situated? 40. Potosi? 41. What other towns are near them?

Buenos Ayres.—42. What are the rivers of Buenos Ayres?
43. Where is the country of Paraguay? 44. Where are the Pampas? 45. How is Buenos Ayres situated? 46. Monte Video? 47. Assumption? 48. Mendoza? 49. Cordova? 50. Salta?

Chili.—51. In what part of Chili are the Aratcanians?
52. Where is the island of Chiloe? 53. Juan Fernandez?
54. How is Santiago situated? 55. What town on the coast nearest to it? 56. What other towns on the coast of Chili?

EUROPE.

1. Europe is bounded N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by Asia, S. by the Mediterra'nean, and W. by the Atlantic.

2. It is much the smallest of the four grand divisions of the earth, but far the most important and powerful.

3. It is distinguished for the excellence of its climate, its useful productions, and its superiority in military power, civilisation, science, and literature.

4. Europe contains the following countries, viz. *Lap'land*, *Nor'way*, *Swe'den*, and *Rus'sia*, in the north; *Great Brit'ain*, *France*, *Neth'erlands*, *Den'mark*, *Po'land*, *Prus'sia*, *Ger'many*, *Aus'tria*, *Hun'gary*, and *Swit'zerland*, in the middle; *Port'ugal*, *Spain*, *It'aly*, and *Turkey*, in the south.

5. The principal ranges of mountains are the *Alps*, which separate France, Switzerland, and Germany, from Italy; the *Pyrenees'*, between France and Spain; the *Ap'ennines*, which extend through Italy; the *Carpa'thian Mountains*, on the north and east of Hungary; the *Dof'refield Mountains*, between Norway and Sweden; and the *Ura'lian Mountains*, in Russia, between Europe and Asia.

6. The most celebrated of these ranges are the Alps, of which the summits of *Mont Blanc* and *Mont Rosa* are the highest in Europe.

7. The three most remarkable volcanoes are *Etna* in Sicily, *Vesu'vius* in Naples, and *Hecla* in Iceland.

8. The most noted capes are *North Cape*, the *Naze*, *Cape Clear*, *Cape Fin-is-terre'*, *Cape Or'tegal*, *Cape St. Vin'cent*, and *Cape Matapan'*.

QUESTIONS.—EUROPE.

1. How is Europe bounded? 2. What is said of it?
3. For what is it distinguished?
4. What countries does it contain?
5. What are the six principal ranges of mountains?
6. Which is the most celebrated range, and which the highest summits? 7. What are the three most remarkable volcanoes? 8. What are the most noted capes?

9. The most important islands are *Sic'ily*, *Sardin'ia*, *sica*, and *Can'dia*, in the Mediterranean sea; *Great Br Ireland*, and *Iceland*, in the Atlantic ocean.

10. The principal seas are the *Mediterra'nean*, *Archi go* (Ar-ke-pel'-a-go), *Mar'mora*, *Black*, *Azof*, *North*, *B* and *White* seas.

11. The *Mediterranean* is 2,000 miles long, and i largest and most celebrated sea in the world. The ea part is called the *Levant'*.

12. The chief bay and gulfs are the bay of *Biscay* the gulfs of *Ven'ice*, *Both'nia*, and *Fin'land*.

13. The principal lakes are *Lado'ga* and *One'ga*, in sia; *Wen'er* and *Wet'ter*, in Sweden; *Gene'va* and *stance*, in Switzerland and on its borders.

14. The principal straits are the straits of *Gibrâl'tar ver*, *Messina* (Mes-se'na), and the *Dar-da-nelles'*.

15. The three most important rivers are the *Volga*, *I ube*, and *Rhine*.

16. The *Volga*, the longest river in Europe, is upw of 2,000 miles in length. It has its whole course in R and flows into the Caspian sea by several mouths. connected with the Neva by a canal, thus forming a munication between the Caspian and Baltic seas; and with the Dwina, forming a communication with the A ocean.

17. The *Dan'ube*, which ranks as the second great of Europe, rises in the Black Forest, in Baden, and into the Black sea. It has a rapid current, and is o little importance in regard to foreign commerce.

18. The *Rhine*, though much smaller than the Da is superior to it in sublime scenery. It rises in the and flows into the North sea in the Netherlands. navigable from the falls of *Schaffhau'sen* in Switzer These falls, though far from being the highest, are the celebrated cataract in Europe.

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9. What are the most important islands?
10. What are the principal seas?
11. What is said of the Mediterranean? 12. What bay and are there?
13. What are the principal lakes? 14. What straits? 15. ers? 16. What is said of the Volga? 17. The Da 18. The Rhine?

19. Europe comprises the following political divisions: viz.

3 EMPIRES,

Russia, Austria, and Turkey;

14 KINGDOMS,

France,	Naples,	Bavaria,	Hanover,
Great Britain,	Netherlands,	Portugal,	Saxony;
Spain,	Sardinia,	Denmark,	
Prussia,	Sweden,	Wurtemberg,	

3 REPUBLICS,

Switzerland, The Ionian Islands, St. Marino;

Also, 38 small states, styled grand duchies, duchies, principalities, &c.

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19. What are the political divisions of Europe?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

1. What countries lie in the north of Europe? 2. What in the south? 3. In the east? 4. In the west? 5. What in the central part?
6. What islands are on the west of Europe? 7. What ones in the Mediterranean? 8. In the Baltic?
9. What seas lie in and about Europe?
10. Where is the gulf of Bothnia? 11. The gulf of Finland? 12. The gulf of Venice? 13. The gulf of Tarento? 14. The bay of Biscay? 15. The Archipelago?
16. Where are the straits of Gibraltar? 17. The straits of Messina? 18. The straits of Constantinople? 19. The straits of Caffa? 20. The straits of Dover? 21. The Skager Rack and Cattegat?
22. What rivers flow into the Baltic sea? 23. Into the White sea? 24. Into the sea of Azof? 25. Into the Black sea? 26. Into the gulf of Venice? 27. Into the gulf of Lyons? 28. Into the bay of Biscay? 29. Into the English channel? 30. Into the North sea?
31. Where is North Cape? 32. Cape Matapan? 33. The Naze? 34. Cape Clear? 35. What capes on the coast of Spain and Portugal?
36. Where are the Alps? 37. The Pyrenees? 38. The Apennines? 39. The Carpathian Mountains? 40. The Dofrefield Mountains? 41. The Uralian Mountains?
42. By what is Ireland separated from England and Scotland?

LAPLAND.

The Raindeer.

1. Lapland is the most northerly country in Europe, and belongs to Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

2. It is generally rough and mountainous, cold and barren; very thinly inhabited, and has no large towns.

3. The Laplanders are of low stature, ignorant and poor, yet much attached to their country.

4. Their wealth consists chiefly in the *raindeer*, which supplies them with food and clothing, and by means of which they make rapid journeys in winter, drawn in sledges.

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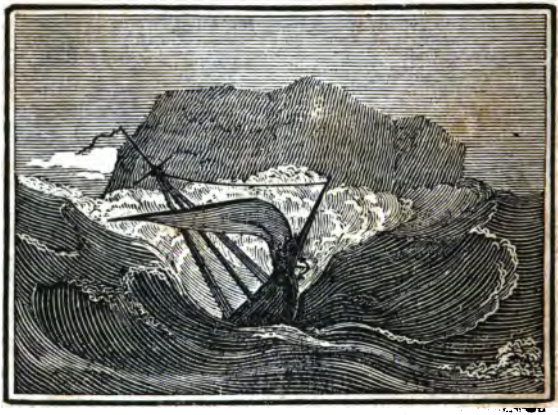
43. By what is England separated from France?
44. What sea lies on the east of England and Scotland?
45. How is Russia bounded? 46. Sweden? 47. Norway? 48. Denmark? 49. Prussia? 50. Netherlands? 51. Austria? 52. Switzerland? 53. France? 54. Spain? 55. Portugal? 56. Italy? 57. Turkey?
58. Which way from London is Paris? 59. Which way from London are Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg? 60. Which way is Lisbon? 61. Vienna and Constantinople? 62. Which way from Rome is Madrid? 63. Which way from Rome is Constantinople? 64. Which way from Vienna are Dresden, Berlin, and Copenhagen?

QUESTIONS.

LAPLAND.—1. How is Lapland situated?
2. What is said of it? 3. What of the Laplanders?
4. Of what does their wealth chiefly consist?

NORWAY.

The Maelstroom.



5. Norway [*Northern Way*] derives its name from its northern situation. It is long, but proportionally narrow.

6. *North Cape* forms its northern extremity, and the *Naze* its southern.

7. Norway belongs to Sweden, and is, next to Switzerland, the most mountainous country in Europe. It is but thinly inhabited, the greater part of it being unfit for cultivation.

8. The rivers, which are numerous, are so rapid as to partake frequently of the nature of torrents, and abound in cataracts.

9. The *Dofrefield* or *Dofrine Mountains* are a long range, extending between Norway and Sweden. Some of the summits are covered with perpetual snow and ice.

10. The climate is severe; the winters being long and very cold, and the summers short but hot.

NORWAY.—5. From what does Norway derive its name? 6. What form the northern and the southern extremities? 7. What is said of Norway? 8. What of the rivers? 9. What mountains are there? 10. How is the climate?

11. The wealth of Norway consists chiefly in its *fir timber*, *cattle*, *fisheries*, and *mines*.

12. The *Mael'stroom* is the most celebrated curiosity of Norway. It is a dreadful vortex, or whirlpool, on the coast, and is so violent as to draw in and swallow up ships and whales that come near it.

13. The principal towns are *Christia'nia*, the capital; *Bergen*, the largest and most commercial town; and *Drontheim*, anciently the capital.

14. The *Norwegians* are a frugal people, backward with regard to education, accustomed to a plain style of living, and have few luxuries.

SWEDEN.

15. Sweden is a large country, comprising three general divisions, *Sweden Proper*, *Gothland*, and *Norland*.

16. It is enclosed by mountains on the west and north, but is generally a level country.

17. The most striking natural feature of the country consists in its numerous lakes; two of the largest of which are *Wen'er* and *Wet'ter*. The rivers are numerous, but mostly small.

18. Sweden is one of the least fertile and least populous countries of Europe. The greater part of it is a forest, incapable of cultivation.

19. The principal exports are derived from its mines of *iron* and *copper*, and its *forests*. The Swedish iron is esteemed the best in Europe.

20. The Swedes pay much attention to education, and have cultivated the sciences with success.

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11. In what does the wealth of Norway consist?
12. What is said of the Maelstroom?
13. What are the principal towns?
14. What is said of the Norwegians?

SWEDEN.—15. What three divisions does Sweden comprise?
16. What is the face of the country?
17. What is the most striking natural feature of the country?
18. What is said of Sweden?
19. What are the principal exports?
20. What is said of the Swedes?

21. *Stock'holm*, the capital, is built upon piles, and is remarkable for its picturesque situation, on several islands, and for commerce.

22. *Got'tenburg* is noted for commerce; *Carlscro'na*, for its arsenal; *Up'sal*, for its university; *Fah'lun*, for its copper mines.

RUSSIA.

1. Russia includes most of the north of Europe, and all the north of Asia, and is the most extensive empire on the globe; but the principal portion of it is very thinly inhabited.

2. The *Asiatic* part is far the larger in extent, but the *European* part is much the more populous.

3. Russia is generally a very level country, and the greater part of it is covered with forests; in the middle and southern provinces there are many fruitful plains.

4. The *Uralian Mountains* are the principal range, forming the boundary between Europe and Asia.

5. The climate in the southern parts is temperate, in the middle and northern parts extremely cold.

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21. What is said of Stockholm?
22. What are the other principal towns?

Questions relating to Norway and Sweden, on the Map of Europe.

1. In what part of Europe is Lapland?
2. Where is the Maelstroom?
3. How is Christiania situated? 4. Bergen? 5. Drontheim?
6. What gulf extends up between Sweden and Finland?
7. What river in Sweden flows into the gulf of Bothnia north of Stockholm?
8. Which is most northerly, lake Wetter or Wener?
9. How is Stockholm situated? 10. Gottenburg? 11. Carlscrona? 12. Fahlun? 13. Upsal?

Questions.—Russia.

1. What are the situation and extent of Russia?
2. Which part is the larger, and which the more populous?
3. What is the face of the country? 4. What mountains?
5. What is the climate?

6. Russia is watered by some of the largest rivers of Europe, as the *Vol'ga*, *Dnieper* (Ne'per), *Dniester* (Nees'ter), *Don*, *Dwi'na*, *One'ga*, and *Petchora*.

7. The largest lakes are *Lado'ga*, *One'ga*, and *Pei'pus*.

8. The inland navigation is very extensive; by means of rivers and canals, communications are opened, both from the Baltic sea and the Arctic ocean, to the Black and Caspian seas.

9. Russia has an extensive foreign commerce, which is carried on through the Baltic, Black, Caspian, and White seas.

10. The exports consist of *hemp*, *flax*, *iron*, *timber*, *tallow*, *grain*, *furs*, *leather*, &c. The Russian leather is esteemed the finest in Europe.

11. The Russians are robust and brave, but one of the most illiterate nations in Europe. A great majority of the people are in a state of miserable servitude, and are bought and sold with the land which they cultivate.

12. *St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of Russia, is situated at the east end of the gulf of Finland. It has an extensive commerce, and is the most magnificently built city in Europe.

13. *Moscow*, the ancient capital, situated in the central part of European Russia, exhibits a singular contrast of magnificence and poverty, and is celebrated for its conflagration in 1812.

14. *Riga*, on the Baltic, *Archan'gel*, on the White sea, *Odes'sa*, on the Black sea, and *Tag'anrock*, on the sea of Azof, are distinguished for commerce.

15. *Cronstadt*, on an island near St. Petersburg, is noted for being the chief port for the navy; *Tu'la*, for hardware; *Ki'ev*, for having anciently been the capital; *Cher'son*, for the tomb of Howard, the philanthropist; *Polta'va*, for a victory of Peter the Great over Charles XII; *Borodino* (Bor-o-de'no), for a great battle between the French and Russians.

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6. What are the rivers? 7. Lakes?
8. What is said of the inland navigation? 9. Foreign commerce? 10. Exports?
11. What is said of the Russians?
12. What of St. Petersburg? 13. Of Moscow?
14. What places are distinguished for commerce?
15. What other towns are mentioned?

POLAND.

16. Poland was formerly one of the largest kingdoms of Europe, but in 1795 it was divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia.

17. A small part of it, which still retains the name of Poland, has been erected into a kingdom, and is governed by a viceroy appointed by the emperor of Russia.

18. Poland is a very level country, having a fertile soil, and abounding in grain.

19. The principal river is the *Vis'tula*, which is navigable from Cracow.

20. The Poles are a very illiterate nation, and the peasantry are held in a state of servitude.

21. *Jews* are more numerous in Poland, than in any other part of the world.

22. *War'saw*, a commercial city on the Vistula, is the capital, and the only large town in the kingdom of Poland.

23. *Cra'cow*, on the southwest border of Poland, is a free city. Near it are the famous salt mines of Wielicza, which now belong to Austria.

POLAND.—16. What is said of Poland? 17. How is the kingdom of Poland governed? 18. What is the face of the country and soil? 19. What is the principal river? 20. What is said of the Poles? 21. Are there any Jews in Poland? 22. What is said of Warsaw? 23. What of Cracow?

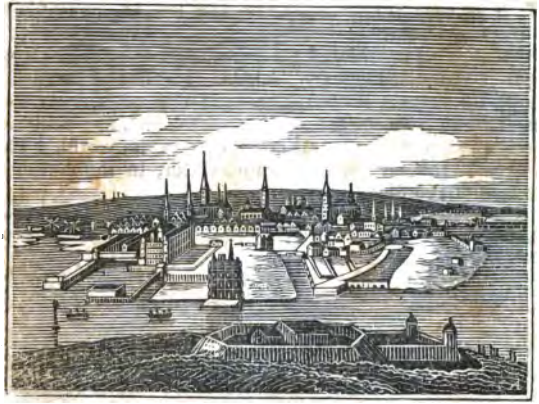
QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Russia.—1. What seas border on Russia? 2. What rivers and mountains form the eastern boundary of Russia in Europe? 3. Where is Finland? 4. Lapland? 5. Poland? 6. Crimea? 7. What lakes lie east of the gulf of Finland? 8. What lakes are farther south? 9. What rivers of Russia flow into the Baltic? 10. What ones into the White sea? 11. The Caspian? 12. The sea of Azof? 13. The Black sea? 14. How is St. Petersburg situated? 15. Moscow? 16. Riga? 17. Revel? 18. Wilna? 19. Kiev? 20. Odessa? 21. Taganrock? 22. Tula? 23. Tver? 24. Archangel? 25. Abo? 26. Tornea? 27. What towns are situated on the Volga? 28. On the Don? 29. The Dnieper? 30. The Dniester? 31. The Memel?

Poland.—32. How is the kingdom of Poland bounded? 33. By what river is it watered? 34. How is Warsaw situated? 35. How is Cracow?

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.



1. Denmark is a small kingdom, composed chiefly of the peninsula of *Jutland*, and several islands in the Baltic, the largest of which are *Zealand* (Ze'land) and *Fu'nen.*

2. The face of the country is very level, having no mountains.

3. Denmark has no large rivers. One of the most considerable is the Ey'der, which, together with the canal of *Kiel* (Keel), forms a communication across the peninsula.

4. *Copenha'gen*, the capital, situated on the island of Zealand, is much the largest town, and is the seat of most of the commerce of the kingdom. It is a well built city, and has an excellent harbour, and a large university.

5. *El-si-nore'*, on the island of Zealand, north of Copenhagen, is noted as the place at which all foreign ships, that trade to the Baltic, pay toll.

QUESTIONS.

DENMARK.—1. What is said of Denmark?
2. What is the face of the country?
3. What river and canal form a communication across the peninsula?
4. What is said of Copenhagen? 5. Elsinore?

6. ICELAND is a large island, subject to Denmark. The surface is rugged and mountainous; the climate very severe, and the soil mostly barren.

7. It is very thinly inhabited, and has no considerable towns.

8. Iceland is celebrated for its natural wonders. *Mount Hecla* is a famous volcano, subject to dreadful eruptions, though the summit is always covered with snow.

9. The *Geysers*, or *hot springs* of Iceland, are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. They throw into the air jets of boiling water, to the height of upwards of 100 feet.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin.

10. Prussia was formerly a small state, but is now a powerful kingdom. Its dominions comprise *Prussia Proper*, a part of *Poland*, and a part of *Germany*; the last is far the most considerable.

ICELAND.—6. What is said of Iceland? 7. Is it populous? 8. What is said of Mount Hecla? 9. What of the Geysers?

PRUSSIA.—10. What is said of Prussia?

11. The territories consist chiefly of two parts, entirely separated from each other; the larger one lying in the northeast, and the smaller one in the west of Germany.

12. The principal rivers are the *Vis'tula*, *O'der*, *Elbe*, and *Rhine*.

13. The Prussian territories are, for the most part, very level, having many marshy tracts, and abounding in small lakes, and in rivers of slow current.

14. The soil in some parts is good, but, in general, by no means fertile, much of the country being sandy and barren, or covered with heath.

15. The most celebrated mineral production is *amber*, found on the shores of the Bâltic.

16. Some of the Prussian districts are well educated; others are backward. There are flourishing universities at *Berlin'*, *Kon'igsberg*, *Hal'le*, *Bres'lau*, and Bonn.

17. *Berlin'*, the capital of Prussia, is situated in the interior, on the river Spree. It is the second city in Germany in population, and one of the most regular and beautiful in Europe.

18. The principal commercial ports are *Kon'igsberg*, formerly the capital of Prussia; *Dantzic*, famous for the export of grain; *Stet'tin*, *Elb'ing*, *Stral'sund*, and *Mem'el*.

19. Some of the principal trading towns in the interior, are *Bres'lau*, on the Oder, the capital of Silesia, celebrated for its fairs; *Mag'deburg*, on the Elbe, for its fortifications; and *Cologne* (Co-lone'), on the Rhine.

20. *Aix-la-Cha-pelle'* is noted for its warm baths; *Hal'le*, for its salt works; *Pots'dam*, for its splendid edifices, and the palace of *Sans Souci*; *Wit'tenberg*, for the commencement of the Reformation by Luther; *Thorn*, as the birthplace of Coper'nicus.

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11. Of what two parts do the Prussian territories consist?
12. What are the principal rivers?
13. What is the face of the country? 14. The soil?
15. What is the most celebrated mineral production?
16. What is the state of education?
17. What is said of Berlin?
18. What are the commercial ports? 19. What trading towns in the interior? 20. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

NETHERLANDS.

Treck-Shuit.

21. The kingdom of the Netherlands is composed of the late republic of *Holland*, or the *Seven United Provinces*, the ancient *Austrian Netherlands*; or *Belgium*, and of the German dutchy of *Luxemburg*.

22. This country derives its name of the *Netherlands*, i. e. *Low Lands* or *Countries*, from its low situation.

23. It is the most level country in Europe, having neither mountain nor hill.

24. *Holland* resembles a marsh that has been drained. It is lower than the level of the sea at high water, and is protected from being overflowed by *mounds* or *dikes*.

25. The soil is generally rich and highly cultivated.

26. The principal rivers are the *Rhine*, *Meuse*, and Scheldt

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NETHERLANDS.—21. Of what are the Netherlands composed? 22. From what does the country derive its name? 23. What is the face of the country? 24. What is said of Holland? 25. What is the soil of the Netherlands? 26. What are the rivers?

27. *Canals* are numerous, and serve the same purposes as roads in other countries.

28. The common mode of travelling is along a canal, in a covered boat, called *Treck-Shuit*, drawn by horses.

29. The people of Holland are called *Dutch*, and were formerly the most commercial people in the world. Their commerce, though less than it once was, is still great.

30. *Brus'sels* and the *Hague* are beautiful towns, and the two seats of the government of the kingdom. The former is noted for lace and carpets.

31. *Amsterdam*, which is built on piles, is much the most populous city, and one of the most commercial in Europe.

32. *Ant'werp* and *Rot'terdam* are distinguished for commerce; *Ghent* and Liege (Leej), for manufactures.

33. *Leyden* (Li'dn) and Louvain (Loo-vane') are noted for their universities; Haerlem (Har'lem), for its organ and gardens; Spa, for its mineral waters; *Wa'terloo*, for the final defeat of Bonaparte.

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27. What is said of the canals?
28. What is the common mode of travelling?
29. What is said of the Dutch?
30. What is said of Brussels and the Hague? 31. Amsterdam? 32. Antwerp and Rotterdam? Ghent and Liege?
33. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

Questions on the Map.

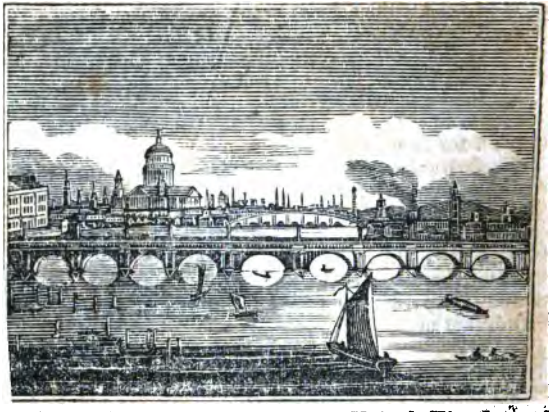
Denmark.—1. From what is Denmark separated by the Skager Rack and Cattegat?
2. Where are the islands of Zealand and Funen?
3. How is Copenhagen situated? 4. Elsinore? 5. Kiel?
6. Where is *Iceland?* 7. What circle crosses the northern part? 8. On what part of it is Mount Hecla?

Prussia.—9. What rivers are there in the eastern or main part of Prussia? 10. What river crosses the western part?
11. How is Cologne situated?
12. What towns in Prussia are on or near the Baltic? 13. What in the northeast?
14. How is Berlin situated? 15. Breslau? 16. Stettin? 17 Dantzic? 18. Thorn? 19. Which way from Copenhagen is Berlin? 20. Which way from Amsterdam?

Netherlands.—21. What rivers cross the Netherlands?
22. In what part is the Zuyder Zee?
23. What towns are north of the Rhine? 24. What are south?
25. Which way from Paris are Brussels and Amsterdam?

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London.



The *British Isles*, forming the United Kingdom of *at Britain* and *Ireland*, comprise two large islands, *it Britain* and *Ireland*, and many small ones.

They are advantageously situated in the Atlantic ocean, ıe west side of the continent of Europe.

Great Britain is styled the mistress of the seas, which ıvery where covered with her ships; and is distinguish- r the extent of her commerce and manufactures, the

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QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

/hat seas and channels border on England?
ow is Wales situated? 3. Scotland? 4. Ireland?
ow are the Hebrides, or Western Islands, situated? 6. The Orkney Islands? 7. What islands are in the Irish sea? 8. Which is the largest of the Shetland Islands?
hat strait separates England from France?
hat is the southwest extremity of England?
ıat is the most southerly cape of Ireland?
ıat is the northeast point of Scotland?
ıat is the northwest cape?

QUESTIONS.

ISH ISLES.—1. What do the British Isles comprise?
v are they situated? 3. What is said of Great Britain?

greatness of her wealth, and the enterprise and intelligence of her citizens.

4. The island of Great Britain comprises *England* and *Wales* in the south, and *Scotland* in the north.

England and Wales.

St. Paul's Church.

5. The face of the country of England is beautifully diversified with hills and verdant plains. Wales is mountainous. *Snow'don* is the highest summit.

6. England is a fruitful country, and highly cultivated. The soil of Wales is less fertile, and the cultivation more backward.

7. The climate is mild and healthy, though the atmosphere is moist.

8. The three largest rivers are the *Thames* (Temz), *Sev'ern*, and *Trent*. The *Humber* is a wide estuary, formed by the union of the *Trent* and the *Ouse*.

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4. What does the island of Great Britain comprise?

England and Wales.—5. What is the face of the country? 6. What is said of the soil and cultivation? 7. The climate? 8. What are the three largest rivers?

9. The four principal productions of agriculture are *grain*, *wool*, *cattle*, and *horses*.

10. The mineral productions are very valuable, particularly *coal*, *copper*, *tin*, *iron*, and *lead*.

11. The six most important articles of manufacture are *woollen*, *cotton*, *silk*, *hardware*, *earthenware*, and *glass*.

12. The inland navigation is very extensive, by means of numerous canals, and several navigable rivers.

13. Education is well attended to among the higher and middle classes, but too much neglected among the lower.

14. *Lon'don*, the metropolis of England, is situated on the Thames, 60 miles from its mouth. It is the largest city in Europe, and the most opulent and commercial one on the globe. The principal ornament of London is *St. Paul's Church*, which is esteemed, next to St. Peter's at Rome, the finest church in the world.

15. The other principal commercial ports are *Liv'erpool*, *Bris'tol*, *Hull*, *New'castle*, *Yar'mouth*, and *Fal'mouth*.

16. *Man'chester* is noted for cotton manufactures; *Bir'mingham*, for hardware; *Leeds*, *Wake'field*, and *Ex'eter*, for woollen cloth; *Sheffield*, for cutlery; *Kid'derminster*, for carpets; *Not'tingham* and *Leicester* (Les'ter), for stockings; *Cov'entry*, for ribands; *Gloucester* (Glos'ter), for pins; *Worcester* (Woos'-ter), for porcelain; *New'castle under Line*, for potteries.

17. *Can'terbury* and *York* are noted as being archbishoprics; *Ox'ford* and *Cam'bridge*, for their universities; *Green'wich*, for its observatory.

18. *Ports'mouth*, *Plym'outh*, and *Chat'ham*, are distinguished as the chief naval stations; *Do'ver*, for packets to France; *Harwich* (Har'rij), for packets to Holland.

19. *Bath* is the most elegant city in England, and is famous for its hot baths.

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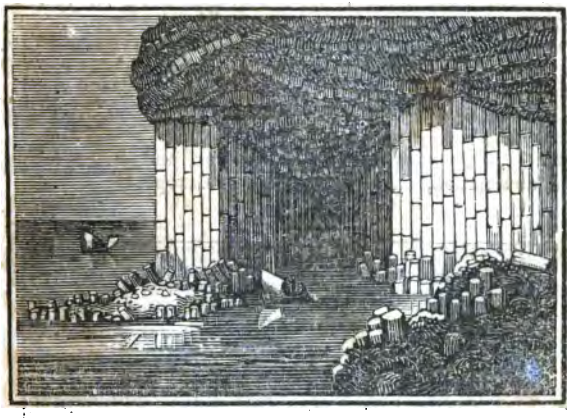
9. What are the principal agricultural productions?
10. What are the mineral productions?
11. What are the most important manufactures?
12. What is said of the inland navigation?
13. What is said of education? 14. What of London?
15. What are the other commercial ports?
16. What are the principal manufacturing towns?
17. For what are Canterbury and York, Oxford, &c. distinguished?
18. For what are Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. noted?
19. What is said of Bath?

20. *Bris'tol*, *Chel'tenham*, *Tun'bridge*, *Bux'ton*, *Scar'borough*, *Ep'som*, and *Har'rowgate*, are noted as watering places; *Brigh'ton*, *Mar'gate*, and *Rams'gate*, for sea bathing; *Newmarket*, for horse-races.

SCOTLAND.

Fingal's Cave.



21. Scotland is a mountainous country, much less fertile than England.

22. It is divided into two parts, the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*.

23. The Highlands comprise the northern division, and consist mostly of an assemblage of barren and dreary mountains, with some fertile valleys.

24. The Lowlands comprehend all the country to the south and east of the Grampian Mountains. This division is agreeably diversified with hills and plains; and the eastern portion rivals England in fertility and cultivation.

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20. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

SCOTLAND.—21. What is said of Scotland? 22. How is it divided?

23. What is said of the Highlands? 24. What of the Lowlands?

25. The *Grampian Mountains*, which extend across the island, are the principal range in Scotland. *Ben Ne'vis* is the most elevated mountain in Great Britain.

26. The four largest rivers are the *Forth*, *Tay*, *Clyde*, and *Dee*.

27. Scotland abounds in fine lakes, called lochs; *Loch Lo'mond*, the largest of them, is one of the most beautiful lakes in Europe.

28. The islands are the *Heb'rid-es*, or *Western Islands Shet'land Islands*, and *Ork'ney Islands*.

29. The small island of *Staffa* is remarkable for its basaltic columns, and for *Fingal's Cave*, which is a great natural curiosity.

30. The climate is healthy; cold in the north, and subject to frequent rains in the west.

31. The Scots are hardy, industrious, and enterprising, and, as a nation, the best educated in Europe.

Edinburgh.

32. *Ed'inburgh*, the capital of Scotland, has a command-

25. What are the principal mountains?
26. What are the rivers? 27. The lakes? 28. The islands?
29. For what is the island of Staffa remarkable?
30. What is the climate? 31. What is said of the Scots?
32. What is said of Edinburgh?

ing and picturesque situation, is elegantly built, and is mous as a seat of learning.

33. *Glas'gow* is noted for commerce, and for cotton mai factures.

34. The principal seaports are *Green'ock*, the port Glasgow; *Leith* (Leeth), the port of Edinburgh; *Aberdee Dundee'*, *Mon-trose'*, and *Inverness'*.

35. *Paisley* (Paze'ly) and *Perth* are noted for cot and linen manufactures; *Car'ron*, for iron works; *Mel-ro* for its abbey; *Gretna Green*, for clandestine marriag *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *St. Andrew's*, for th universities.

IRELAND.

The Giant's Causeway.

36. Ireland is a pleasant and fertile island. It form striking contrast to Scotland, being mostly level, and h ing but few mountains.

37. One of its most striking features is the great ext of *bogs* or *marshes*, which disfigure the country.

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33. What is said of Glasgow?
34. What are the principal seaports?
35. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

IRELAND.—36. What is said of Ireland?
37. What is one of its most striking natural features?

38. The principal river is the *Shan'non;* and the largest lake is *Lough Neagh.*

39. The climate is mild and humid, more so than that of England.

40. Ireland is famous for the abundance and excellence of its *potatoes,* which form the principal article of the food of the inhabitants.

41. The principal manufacture is *linen;* and the chief exports are *linen* and *provisions.*

42. The greatest natural curiosity is the *Giant's Causeway,* which is situated on the north coast. It consists of many thousand columns of basaltic rock, rising from 200 to 400 feet perpendicular from the water's edge.

43. Though Ireland has produced many distinguished men, yet the great mass of the people are sunk in ignorance and poverty, and their education is lam'entably neglected.

44. The Irish are ingenious and courageous; ardent in all their affections; and less frugal and temperate than the Scotch.

45. *Dub'lin,* the capital of Ireland, is the second city in the British empire. It is pleasantly situated, near the head of a fine and spacious bay, and is handsomely built.

46. *Cork* is noted as the most commercial town; *Lim'erick, Belfast', Wa'terford, Gal'way,* and *Londonder'ry,* for trade and manufactures; *Armagh* (Ar-mah'), as the first archbishopric; *Killar'ney,* for beautiful lakes.

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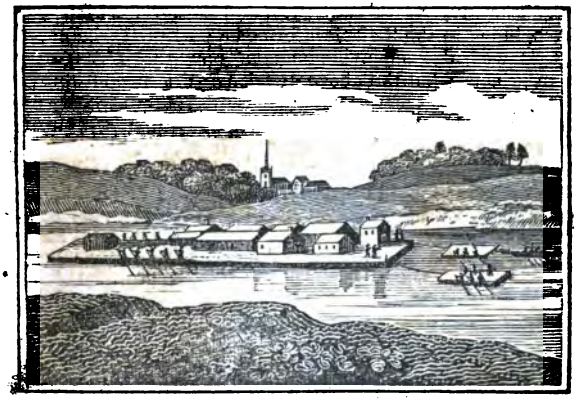
38. What is the principal river? 39. What is the climate?
40. For what is Ireland famous?
41. What are the principal manufactures and exports?
42. What is the greatest natural curiosity?
43. What is the state of education?
44. What is the character of the Irish?
45. What is said of Dublin?
46. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

Questions on the Map of the British Isles.

England and Wales.—1. What rivers are there in England on the east side? 2. What ones on the west side?
3. Where is the Wash? 4. Where Bristol Channel?
5. What are some of the towns on the east coast? 6. On the south coast? 7. On the west?
8. What towns are on the Thames? 9. The Severn? 10. The Ouse? 11. The Welland? 12. The Humber? 13. The Tees? 14. The Tyne?

GERMANY.

Timber Floats on the Rhine.



1. Germany was formerly divided into 9 circles: viz. *Up-*

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15. How is London situated? 16. Oxford? 17. Cambridge? 18. Norwich? 19. Canterbury? 20. Portsmouth? 21. Bristol? 22. Bath? 23. Birmingham? 24. Liverpool? 25. Manchester? 26. Leeds? 27. York? 28. Durham? 29. Carlisle? 30. Bangor?

Scotland.—31. Which side of Scotland is most indented by bays, or lochs, the eastern or western?

32. What rivers are on the east side? 33. What friths?

34. Where are the Grampian Mountains? 35. The Cheviot Hills? 36. Ben Nevis?

37. How is Edinburgh situated? 38. Glasgow? 39. St. Andrew's? 40. Dundee? 41. Perth? 42. Aberdeen? 43. Inverness? 44. Montrose? 45. Gretna Green?

Ireland.—46. What rivers are there in Ireland? 47. What lakes? 48. What bays on the west side?

49. Where is the Giant's Causeway?

50. How is Dublin situated? 51. Cork? 52. Limerick? 53. Killarney? 54. Belfast? 55. Galway? 56. Armagh? 57. Londonderry?

QUESTIONS.—GERMANY.

1. Into what circles was Germany formerly divided?

per Sax'ony, *Lower Sax'ony*, and *Westpha'lia*, in the north; *Upper Rhine*, *Lower Rhine*, and *Franco'nia*, in the middle; *Swa'bia*, *Bava'ria*, and *Aus'tria*, in the south.

2. *Bohe'mia*, *Mora'via*, *Sile'sia*, and *Lusa'tia*, which were not included in the 9 circles, formed a part of Germany.

3. It was also subdivided among upwards of 300 sovereign princes; but the above divisions were discontinued in 1806.

4. Germany now comprises about one third part of the empire of *Austria*; the greatest part of the kingdom of *Prussia*; *Holstein* and *Lau'enburg*, belonging to Denmark; *Lux'emburg*, belonging to the Netherlands; the kingdoms of *Bava'ria*, *Sax'ony*, *Han'over*, and *Wur'temberg*; 27 other small states,* and 4 free cities.

5. These states are united under the *German'ic Confedera'tion*, the concerns of which are intrusted to a Fed'erative Diet, whose sessions are held at *Frankfort on the Maine*.

6. The 5 largest rivers of Germany are the *Dan'ube*, *Rhine*, *Elbe*, *O'der*, and *We'ser*.

7. The timber from the forests in the southwest part of Germany, is conveyed, in immense *floats*, down the *Rhine*, to Dort, in Holland.

8. The beautiful lake of *Con'stance*, on the borders of Switzerland, is the largest lake.

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2. What other districts belonged to Germany?
3. Among how many princes was it subdivided?
4. What does Germany now comprise?
5. How are these states united?
6. What are the five largest rivers of Germany?
7. How is timber conveyed to Holland from the southwest of Germany? 8. What lake is there?

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* *Note.*—The smaller German states are the following: viz. the electorate of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the grand-dutchies and dutchies of *Baden*, *Hesse-Darmstadt*, *Brunswick*, *Nassau*, *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, *Saxe-Weimar*, *Saxe-Gotha*, *Saxe-Coburg*, *Saxe-Meiningen*, *Saxe-Hilburghausen*, *Oldenburg*, *Anhalt-Dessau*, *Anhalt-Bernberg*, and *Anhalt-Cothen*; the principalities of *Schwartzburg-Sondershausen*, *Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt*, *Hohenzollern-Hechingen*, *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen*, *Lichtenstein*, *Waldeck*, *Reuss-Greitz*, *Reuss-Lobenstein*, *Schauenburg-Lippe*, *Lippe-Detmold*, and *Hesse-Homburg*; and the free cities of *Lubeck*, *Frankfort*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*.

9. The northern division, sometimes called *Lower Germany*, is mostly level; the southern, greatly diversified with mountains and plains.

10. The climate in the north is severe, but in the south, mild; and much of the soil is fertile.

11. The Germans are distinguished for literature, science, and the arts.

12. The country abounds in literary seminaries and public libraries. Some of the most eminent of the universities are those of *Got'tingen*, *Leip'sic*, *Hal'le*, and *Berlin'*.

SAXONY.

13. Saxony, the smallest kingdom in Europe, is one of the best cultivated portions of Germany, and is distinguished for its manufactures, its mineral productions, and its literature.

14. *Dres'den*, the capital, is finely situated on the Elbe, and is a beautiful town, noted for its collections in the fine arts, and for its porcelain and mirrors.

15. *Leipsic* (Lipe'sik) is celebrated for fairs and for bookselling.

HANOVER.

16. Hanover, situated in the northwest of Germany, is watered by the *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Ems*.

17. The face of the country is, generally, very level, and the soil sandy and poor.

18. The *Hartz Mountains* lie in the southern part, and are celebrated for their picturesque scenery, and for minerals.

19. Some of the principal towns are *Han'over*, the capital; *Em'den*, the principal port; and *Got'tingen*, famous for its university.

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9. What is the face of the country? 10. The climate and soil?
11. For what are the Germans distinguished?
12. What are the most eminent universities?

SAXONY.—13. What is said of Saxony? 14. Dresden? 15. Leipsic?

HANOVER.—16. What is said of Hanover?
17. What is the face of the country and soil?
18. What mountains are there?
19. What are the principal towns?

BAVARIA.

20. Bavaria, situated towards the southwest of Germany, has, for the most part, a moderately uneven surface, and a fertile soil.

21. It is watered by the *Dan'ube* and its branches, and the *Maine*.

22. The principal towns are *Munich* (Mu'nik), the capital, a very handsome city; *Rat'isbon*, the former seat of the Germanic diet; *Augs'burg* and *Nu'remberg*, noted for trade. *Blen'heim* is a village distinguished for a great battle.

WURTEMBERG.

23. Wurtemberg lies on the west side of Bavaria, and is watered by the *Dan'ube* and Neck'ar.

24. The face of the country is diversified; the soil fertile and well cultivated.

25. *Stutt'gard* is the capital.

The smaller German States.

26. Baden, the largest of the small states, lies between Wurtemberg and the Rhine. The rest are chiefly situated in the middle and north of Germany.

27. *Cas'sel*, the capital of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, is noted for the water-works in its vicinity; *Carlsruhe* (Carls-roo'e), and Manheim in Baden, as beautiful towns; *Mentz*, as the strongest place in Germany; Brunswick, for its fairs; *Wei'mar*, for literature.

Free Cities.

28. *Ham'burg* is noted for being the most commercial city of Germany; *Lubeck'*, for having been the head of the Hanse Towns; *Brem'en*, for trade; *Frank'fort on the Maine*, for fairs, and for being the seat of the Germanic diet.

Bavaria.—20. What is said of Bavaria?
21. By what rivers is it watered?
22. What are the principal towns?

Wurtemberg.—23. What is said of Wurtemberg?
24. What is the face of the country and soil?
25. What is the capital?

Small States.—26. How are the small German states situated? 27 What are some of the principal towns?
28. What are the free cities, and for what noted?

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.

1. Austria is a powerful empire, composed of various states, situated in the central part of Europe.

2. It comprises about one third part of *Germany;* also *Hun'gary*, *Transylva'nia*, *Dalma'tia;* a part of Poland, styled *Gali'cia;* and *Lom'bardy*, in the north of Italy.

3. The surface is greatly diversified. In Lombardy, Hungary, and Galicia, there are extensive plains.

Questions on the Map.

1. What river flows on the west side of Germany?
2. Into what do the Elbe and Weser flow? 3. The Oder?
4. In what part of Germany is the kingdom of Hanover?
5. How is Saxony (Sax.) bounded? 6. Bavaria? 7. Wurtemberg (Wurt.)?
8. How is Hamburg situated? 9. Lubeck? 10. Bremen? 11. Frankfort? 12. Hanover? 13. Emden? 14. Dresden? 15. Leipsic? 16. Mentz? 17. Carlsruhe? 18. Munich? 19. Augsburg? 20. Nuremberg? 21. Ratisbon? 22. Weimar? 23. Stuttgard?

Questions.—Austria.

1. What is said of Austria? 2. What does it comprise?
3. What is said of the surface?

4. The principal mountains consist of ranges of the *Alps* in the southwest part of the German territories, and the *Carpathian Mountains*, in the northeast of Hungary.

5. The principal rivers are the *Dan'ube*, *Theis*, *Save*, *Drave*, and *Po*.

6. The Austrian dominions are favoured with regard to soil and climate, and abound in articles of necessity and luxury. Lombardy, on account of its fertility and cultivation, has been styled the *Garden of Europe*.

7. *Towns in Germany:—Vien'na*, the metropolis of the Austrian empire, a gay and splendid city, the largest in Germany, with beautiful environs; *Prague*, the capital of Bohemia; *Brunn*, of Moravia; *Gratz*, of Stiria; *Trieste'*, the most important seaport belonging to Austria; *Lintz*, noted for woollen manufactures; *Trent*, for a famous council; *Aus'terlitz*, for a great battle.

8. *In Hungary, &c.—Bu'da*, the capital, noted for hot baths; *Pres'burg*, the former capital; *Pest* and *Debret'zin*, the most commercial towns; *Schem'nitz* and *Crem'nitz*, noted for mines; *Tokay'*, for wine; *Lem'berg*, the capital of Galicia; *Hermanstadt'*, of Transylvania.

9. *In Austrian Italy:—Milan*, the capital, noted for its cathe'dral and other magnificent edifices, and for literature; *Ven'ice*, for its situation on 72 little islands, and for having once been the most commercial city in the world; *Vero'na*, for its ancient amphithe'atre; *Pad'ua*, for its university; *Brescia* (Bresh'e-a), for the manufacture of fire-arms.

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4. What are the principal mountains? 5. What rivers?
6. What is said of the Austrian dominions?
7. What are the principal Austrian towns in Germany? 8. In Hungary, &c.? 9. In Italy?

Questions on the Map.

1. What is the chief river of Austria?
2. What rivers flow into the Danube? 3. What river forms a part of the southwest boundary of Austria?
4. How is Vienna situated? 5. What other towns of Austria are on the Danube?
6. How is Milan situated? 7. Venice? 8. Trieste? 9. Gratz? 10. Prague? 11. Brunn? 12. Tokay? 13. Cremnitz and Schemnitz? 14. Lemberg? 15. Hermanstadt?

SWITZERLAND.

The Glaciers.

1. Switzerland is the most mountainous and romantic country in Europe, abounding in the most picturesque natural scenery.

2. It is traversed by ranges of the *Alps*, some of the principal summits of which are *Cervin*, *Jungfrau*, *St. Bernard*, and *St. Gothard*; also, *Mont Blanc*, and *Mont Rosa*, on the borders of Switzerland, which are the highest in Europe.

3. The *Glaciers* (gla'shers), which abound in the high mountains, are perpetual lakes or fields of glittering ice and snow.

4. The *Av-a-lanch'es* are immense masses of snow and ice, which occasionally detach themselves from the glaciers, and are precipitated down the mountains, as sheets of snow slide down the roof of a house.

5. Beautiful cataracts and cascades are numerous. The

QUESTIONS.—SWITZERLAND.

1. What is said of Switzerland? 2. What of the mountains? 3. The glaciers? 4. Avalanches? 5. Cataracts?

cataract of the *Rhine*, near Schaffhau'sen, is much visited by travellers.

6. Switzerland has many fine lakes, of which the lake of *Geneva* is the largest, and is esteemed the most beautiful in Europe.

7. The *Rhine* and the *Rhone*, two of the largest rivers of Europe, rise in the mountains of Switzerland; as also does the *Inn*, a head branch of the *Danube*.

8. The climate is salubrious, but severe in the elevated parts.

9. The soil is not, generally, fertile; but the productive parts are cultivated with great care.

10. The Swiss are generally poor, but industrious, hardy, and temperate; of simple manners, and ardently attached to liberty.

11. The four largest towns are *Gene'va*, *Bâle*, *Berne*, and *Zurich* (Zu'rik).

12. *Gene'va* is famous for its romantic situation on the lake of Geneva, embracing the most magnificent views; for the manufacture of watches; as a seat of learning; and for having been the centre of the Reformed religion.

13. *Berne* is noted as the most beautiful town; *Bâle*, or *Bas'il*, and *Zurich*, for commerce and for literature.

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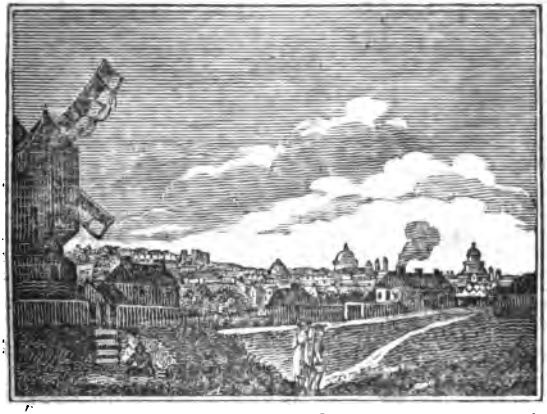
6. What lakes are there? 7. Rivers? 8. Climate? 9. Soil?
10. What is the character of the Swiss?
11. What are the four largest towns?
12. What is said of Geneva? 13. Berne, Bâle, and Zurich?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

1. In what part of Europe is Switzerland?
2. How is Geneva situated? 3. Bâle? 4. Berne? 5. Zurich?

FRANCE.

Paris.



1. France is a fine country, advantageously situated to the west of the central part of Europe, and, during the last thousand years, has been one of the leading states in that quarter of the globe.

2. Before the French Revolution, it was divided into 32 provinces; it is now divided into 86 departments.

3. The 5 principal rivers are the *Loire* (Lwor), *Rhone*, *Ga-ronne'*, *Seine* (Seen), and *Rhine*.

4. The *Rhone* is noted for the rapidity of its course; and the *Loire*, for the lev-ees', or artificial banks, formed to confine the river within its channel.

5. The principal canal is that of *Lan'guedoc*, which connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean.

6. The chief islands are *Ush'ant*, *Belle-isle'*, and *Oleron*. *Cor'sica*, an Italian island, belongs to France.

QUESTIONS.—FRANCE.

1. What is said of France? 2. How is it divided?
3. What are the rivers? 4. What is said of the Rhone and the Loire? 5. What is the principal canal?
6. What are the islands?

7. The face of the country is agreeably diversified. The principal mountains are the *Pyr-e-nees'*, which separate it from Spain, and the *Alps*, which separate it from Italy. Other inferior ranges lie chiefly on or towards the eastern part.

8. France has a fine climate, and generally a good soil, producing an abundance of the necessaries and luxuries of life.

9. *Grain* abounds in the northern parts; in the southern, *wine*, *brandy*, and *olive-oil* are important productions.

10. The French are distinguished for their lively genius and manners, for their attainments in the arts and sciences, and are esteemed the most polite nation in Europe.

11. *Paris*, the capital, is a very splendid city, much superior to London in palaces and public edifices, and is one of the gayest and most luxurious cities in the world.

12. *Ly'ons*, *Rouen* (Roo'en), *Lille*, *A'miens*, and *Tours* (Toorz), are distinguished for manufactures.

13. The principal ports are *Marseilles* (Mar-sailz'), the most commercial city; *Bourdeaux* (Boor-do'), famous for its wine; *Nantes*, for its brandy, and for an *Edict* respecting the Protestants; *Havre de Grace* (Hav-er-de-Grass'), the port of Paris; *Brest* and *Toulon* (Too-lon'), the chief stations of the navy; *Rochelle* (Ro-shell'), once the strong-hold of the Protestants; *Calais* (Cal'is), whence packets sail to England.

14. *Stras'burg* is noted for its cathe'dral; *Rheims* (Reemz), as the place of crowning the French kings; *Orleans*, for sieges; *Nismes* (Neemz), for its amphithe'atre; *Montpel'lier*, for the salubrity of its air; *Poictiers* (Poi-teerz'), for a battle between the French and English; Versailles (Ver-sailz,) near Paris, for its palace.

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7. What is the face of the country, and what mountains are there?
8. What are the climate and soil? 9. The productions?
10. What is said of the French? 11. Paris?
12. What towns are distinguished for manufactures?
13. What are the principal ports?
14. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

Questions on the Map.

1. What channel and straits separate France from England?
2. What bay lies on the west? 3. What islands?

SPAIN.

Bull-Fight.

1. Spain comprises the most of a large peninsula, whi is situated in the southwest of Europe, and is separat from the rest of the continent by the *Pyrenees*, which vide it from France.

2. It is a very mountainous country, and a large porti of it has an elevated surface. Besides the *Pyrenees*, whi lie on the north, the kingdom is traversed by several oth ranges.

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4. What rivers flow into the bay of Biscay? 5. Into the E lish Channel? 6. Into the Mediterranean?
7. What towns are situated on the Seine? 8. On the Loi 9. On the Garonne? 10. On the Rhone? 11. On the of Biscay? 12. On the Mediterranean? 13. On the E lish Channel?
14. What town is near the north extremity of France? 15. T west? 16. The southwest? 17. The southeast?
18. How is Paris situated? 19. Lyons? 20. Strasburg?

QUESTIONS.—SPAIN.

1. What is the situation of Spain?
2. What is the face of the country?

3. The principal rivers are the *Ta'gus*, *Duero* (Du-a'ro), *E'bro*, *Guadian'a*, and *Guadalquivir*.

4. The islands are *Major'ca*, *Minor'ca*, and *Iv'ica*.

5. The soil in the southern provinces is very fertile; but, in the central parts, much of it is dry and unproductive.

6. The climate is remarkably mild and pleasant, and the air is much refreshed by sea breezes.

7. Spain is noted for its *wool*, the best in Europe; for its *wine*, *silk*, *oil*, and *fruits*.

8. Two centuries ago, Spain was esteemed the most formidable power in Europe, but she is now comparatively weak. She has been distinguished for the despotic character of her government, and for her rich possessions in America.

9. The Spaniards are rigid Catholics, temperate in their habits, stately and reserved in their manners; and, as a nation, with regard to education and literature, backward, much more so than formerly.

10. The favourite national amusement of the Spaniards is *bull-fighting*, a barbarous exhibition, to which there are amphithe'atres appropriated in the principal towns.

11. *Madrid'*, the capital of Spain, is situated in the central part of the kingdom, surrounded by a barren country, and is the most elevated capital in Europe, being about 2,000 feet above the surface of the sea.

12. The principal seaports are *Barcelo'na*, *Ca'diz*, *Mal'aga*, *Al'icant*, *Carthage'na*, *Bilbo'a*, and *Corun'na*.

13. *Seville*, now decayed, is noted for its former greatness; *Saragos'sa*, for its sieges; *Grana'da*, as the paradise of Spain; *Tole'do*, for being the first archbishopric; *Cor'dova*, for leather; *Valen'cia*, for silk; *Xe'res*, for the wine called *Sherry*; *Salaman'ca*, for its university; *Escurial*, for a royal palace.

14. *Gibrâl'tar* is a celebrated prom'ontory at the south extremity of Spain, belonging to Great Britain. It has a fortress, which is esteemed the strongest in the world.

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3. What are the principal rivers?
4. What islands? 5. Soil? 6. Climate? 7. Productions?
8. What is said of the past and present condition of Spain?
9. What is said of the Spaniards?
10. What is their favourite amusement?
11. What is said of Madrid? 12. What are the principal seaports? 13. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted? 14. What is said of Gibraltar?

PORTUGAL.

15. Portugal is a small kingdom, situated between Spain and the Atlantic, and is the most westerly of all the Europe'an states.

16. It was formerly distinguished as a maritime power, but its prosperity has long since declined.

17. The face of the country is agreeably diversified; the climate pleasant and healthy, and the soil tolerably fertile, but badly cultivated.

18. The principal rivers are the *Ta'gus* and *Due'ro.*

19. The Portuguese are bigoted Catholics, and are more backward than the Spaniards, with regard to education and literature.

20. *Lis'bon*, the capital, is delightfully situated near the mouth of the Tagus, and is one of the most commercial cities in Europe. It is famous for the export of wine, and for its partial destruction by a great earthquake in 1755.

21. *Opor'to* is noted for Port wine; *Co-im'bra*, for its university; *St. Ubes*, for salt.

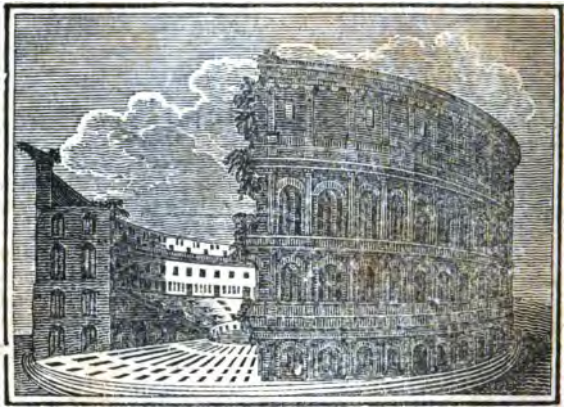
PORTUGAL.—15. What is said of Portugal?
16. What of its past and present state?
17. What of the face of the country, climate, and soil?
18. What are the principal rivers?
19. What is the character of the Portuguese?
20. What is said of Lisbon? 21. What other towns, and for what noted?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

1. What mountains separate Spain from France?
2. What separates it from Africa?
3. What capes are on the west coast of Spain and Portugal?
4. What islands are off the east coast?
5. What rivers flow into the Atlantic? 6. Into the Mediterranean? 7. What rivers of Spain flow through Portugal?
8. What towns of Spain are on the Mediterranean?
9. How is Madrid situated? 10. Cadiz? 11. Seville? 12. Granada? 13. Toledo? 14. Saragossa? 15. Salamanca? 16. Bilboa? 17. Corunna? 18. Lisbon? 19. Oporto? 20. Coimbra? 21. St. Ubes?

ITALY.

The Coliseum.



1. Italy is a beautiful country, consisting of a long peninsula in the form of a boot, situated in the south of Europe, and separated from the rest of the continent by the Alps.

2. The principal divisions of Italy are *Lom'bardy*, or *Austrian Italy*, in the northeast; the Sardinian territories of *Pied'mont*, *Gen'oa*, and *Savoy'*, in the northwest; *Parma*, *Mo'dena*, and the *Dominions of the Pope*, in the middle, and the kingdom of *Naples*, or the *Two Sicilies*, comprising *Naples* and the island of *Sicily*, in the south.

3. The other principal islands, besides *Sicily*, are *Sardin'ia*, *Cor'sica* (which belongs to France), *Mál'ta* (belonging to Great Britain), and the *Lip'ari Islands*.

4. The great river of Italy is the *Po*. The *Tiber*, though not large, is celebrated on account of its passing through the city of Rome.

QUESTIONS.—ITALY.

1. What is said of Italy? 2. What are its divisions?
3. What are the principal islands? 4. [illegible]

5. The principal lakes are Lago Maggiore (Majo'ra), Como, and Garda, which are very beautiful.

6. The face of the country is finely diversified with mountains and plains, presenting in many parts the finest natural scenery.

7. The ranges of mountains are the *Alps*, in the north, and the *Ap'ennines*, which extend through the peninsula.

8. The volcanoes are *Et'na*, on the island of Sicily, the most celebrated burning mountain on the globe, subject to most dreadful eruptions; *Vesu'vius*, near Naples, much smaller, yet subject to great eruptions; and *Strom'boli*, one of the Lip'ari islands, styled, on account of its flames, the light-house of the Mediterranean.

9. The climate of Italy is esteemed the finest in Europe.

10. The soil is generally very fertile, and is well cultivated in the northern part, but not in the middle and south.

11. The most important productions are *grain*, *wine*, *olive oil*, *silk*, *cattle*, *cheese*, *fruits*, and *marble*.

12. Italy abounds in objects of interest, both of nature and art; and contains many splendid specimens of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

13. The Italians excel in the fine arts, painting, sculpture, poetry, and music.

14. In *Austrian Italy*, the largest cities are *Milan*, *Venice*, *Verona*, *Brescia*, and *Padua*. See *Austria*.

15. In the *King of Sardinia's territories*; *Turin'*, the capital of Piedmont, a beautiful city; *Gen'oa*, having a commanding situation on a gulf of the same name, and noted for its magnificent edifices, and for having been the capital of a celebrated republic; *Cagliari* (Cal'ya-re), the capital of the island of Sardinia.

16. In *Tuscany*; *Flor'ence*, a beautiful city, famous for the fine arts; *Leghorn* (Le-gorn'), the most commercial town in Italy.

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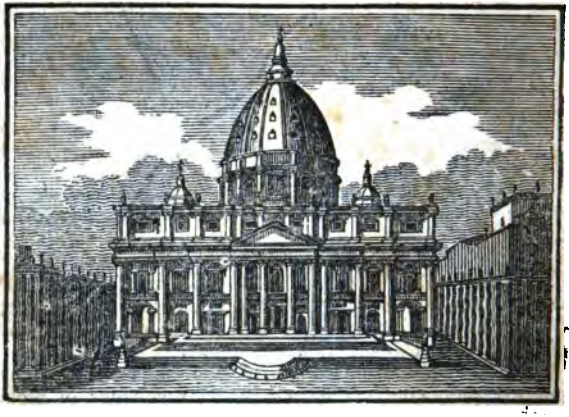
5. What are the lakes?
6. What is the face of the country? 7. What mountains? 8. Volcanoes? 9. Climate? 10. Soil? 11. Productions?
12. In what does Italy abound?
13. In what do the Italians excel?
14. What are the towns of Austrian Italy? 15. In the Sardinian territories? 16. In Tuscany?

St. Peter's Church.



17. In the *States of the Church; Rome*, once the mistress of the world, now the residence of the Pope, and containing, besides other splendid edifices, *St. Peter's Church*, the most superb structure of modern times, and the remains of the *Colise'um*, or *Amphithe'atre of Trajan*, which was constructed for the combats of gladiators and wild beasts; *Bologna* (Bo-lone'ya), noted for its university; *Anco'na*, as a seaport; *Tiv'oli*, for its waterfall.

18. In the *Two Sicilies; Naples*, the capital, famous for its situation, near Mount Vesuvius, on one of the finest

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17. What towns in the States of the Church? 18. In the Two Sicilies?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

1. How are Corsica and Sardinia situated? 2. What strait separates them? 3. How is Sicily situated? 4. By what strait is it separated from Italy? 5. Where are the Lipari islands? 6. The gulf of Tarento? 7. Where is the Po?
8. Where is Vesuvius? 9. Etna?
10. How is Rome situated? 11. Florence? 12. Turin? 13. Genoa? 14. Leghorn? 15. Ancona? 16. Naples? 17. Palermo? 18. Messina? 19. Catania? 20. Syracuse? 21. Cagliari?

bays in the world; *Paler'mo*, the capital of the island of Sicily; *Messina* (Mes-se'na), noted for commerce; *Cata'nia*, for earthquakes; *Syr'acuse*, for its ancient greatness.

The Ionian Republic.

19. The *Ionian Republic*, or *Republic of the Seven Islands*, comprises 7 small islands, lying west of Greece.

20. The three largest are *Corfu*, *Cephalonia* and *Zan'te*. The others are *St. Mau'ra*, *Cerigo* (Se-re'go), *Ith'aca*, and *Paxo*.

TURKEY.

Constantinople.

1. *Turkey*, or the *Ot'toman Empire*, comprises various countries in the southeast part of Europe, and the southwest part of Asia.

2. These countries were once the finest in the world, the seat of civilization, learning, and the arts, and of great ce-

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19. What does the Ionian Republic comprise?
20. What are the names of the seven islands?

Questions.—Turkey.

1. What does Turkey comprise?
2. What is said of these countries?

lebrity in ancient history, but now, owing to the despotism, and bad policy of the Turks, comparatively desolate and miserable.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

3. The principal ancient countries now comprised by Turkey in Europe, were *Da'cia*, *Mœ'sia*, *Thrace*, *Epi'rus*, *Macedo'nia*, and *Greece*.

4. The surface in the northern portion is mostly level, but the middle and southern parts are mountainous.

5. The *Danube* intersects the northern part. The other rivers are comparatively small.

6. The climate is excellent; and the soil generally fertile, but miserably cultivated.

7. The emperor is styled *Sultan*, or *Grand Seignior*; and his court, the *Ottoman Porte*, or *Sublime Porte*.

8. The *Turks* are a race of Tartars, of Asiatic origin, and are Mahometans.

9. More than half of the inhabitants are *Christians* of the Greek church.

10. *Constantino'ple*, the metropolis of the Turkish empire, is delightfully situated on the strait between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora, and has one of the finest harbours in the world. It presents a magnificent view at a distance, but, on entering it, like other Turkish cities, it disappoints expectation. Some of the most celebrated objects are the *Seraglio* (Se-ral'yo), and the mosque of *St. Sophi'a*.

11. *Adriano'ple* is the second city in rank; *Salonica* (Salo-ne'ka), is noted for commerce; *Sophi'a*, for warm baths; *Bel-grade'*, for its fortress; *Bucharest*, as the capital of Wallachia; and *Joannina* (Jo-an-ne'na), of Albania.

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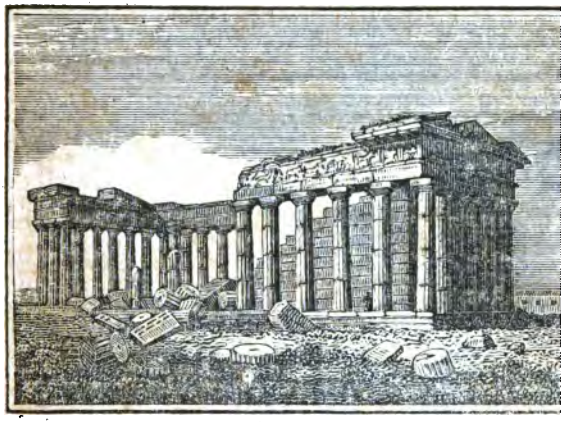
3. What ancient countries does European Turkey comprise?
4. What is the face of the country?
5. What is said of the rivers?
6. What are the climate and soil?
7. What is the emperor styled?
8. What is said of the Turks?
9. What portion of the inhabitants are Christians?
10. What is said of Constantinople?
11. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

GREECE.

Parthenon.



12. Greece is a peninsula in the southeast corner of E rope, and has been, since about the middle of the 15th ce tury, subject to the Turks.

13. The southern part, called the *More'a*, is a peninsul connected with the rest by the isthmus of Cor'inth.

14. The general aspect of Greece is rugged and mou tainous, yet abounding in beautiful scenery.

15. It has many considerable mountains, which we greatly celebrated in ancient times; but it has no lar rivers.

16. The Greek islands are numerous; the largest which are *Candia* and *Negropont.*

17. The country is thinly peopled; but contains ma remains of ancient magnificence and refinement.

18. The modern Greeks are a handsome people, activ

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12. What is said of Greece? 13. What is the Morea?
14. What is the aspect of Greece? 15. Of its mountains a rivers? 16. Islands?
17. What is the present state of the country?
18. What is the character of the modern Greeks?

lively, and courageous, having a good deal of genius, but little education. Their principal employment is commerce.

19. Greece has now no large towns. *Ath'ens*, once a large and splendid city, is now greatly reduced. It contains many monuments of ancient grandeur, among which is the *Par'thenon*, or *Temple of Minerva*, one of the most interesting remains of antiquity in the world.

20. Some of the other towns are *Lepan'to*, noted for a famous battle; *Malvasia* (Mal-va-se'a), for Malmsey wine; *Missolon'ghi*, for its siege; *Navarin*, for a recent naval battle.

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19. What is said of Athens? 20. What other towns are mentioned, and for what noted?

Questions on the Map.

1. What seas border on Turkey?
2. Through what part of Turkey does the Danube flow?
3. What river forms a part of the northeast boundary?
4. What range of mountains is there in Turkey?
5. Where is the island of Candia? 6. Negropont?
7. What islands are on the west coast?
8. How is Constantinople situated? 9. Adrianople? 10. Salonica? 11. Jassy? 12. Bucharest? 13. Belgrade? 14. Sophia? 15. Bosna Serajo? 16. Durazzo? 17. Joannina? 18. Lepanto? 19. Missolonghi? 20. Athens? 21. Corinth? 22. Malvasia? 23. Navarin?

ASIA.

Caravan.

1. Asia is remarkable for being the quarter of the world in which the human race were first planted, and the scene of most of the transactions recorded in the Scriptures.

QUESTIONS.—ASIA.

1. For what is Asia remarkable?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

1. What ocean lies north of Asia? 2. What seas and gulf on the west? 3. On the south? 4. On the east?
5. What three large rivers flow into the Arctic ocean?
6. What are the three largest in the east of Asia?
7. What rivers in the south?
8. Where are the Altai Mountains? 9. The Himmaleh Mountains? 10. What three large islands are crossed by the Equator? 11. What are some of the other principal islands to the southeast of Asia?
12. What is the southernmost point of the continent of Asia?
13. What strait is at the northeast point? 14. What one at the southwest? 15. Where is Asia joined to Africa?
16. Where is Kamtschatka? 17. Corea? 18. Nova Zembla? 19. The Japan islands?

2. Here originated the *Jewish*, *Christian*, and *Mahometan* religions, and also several systems of *Paganism*, which extensively prevail.

3. Asia is noted as the richest and most fruitful part of the world, and contains more inhabitants than all the other divisions.

4. It abounds in *grain*, *wine*, and *fruits*, and furnishes to the other portions of the world *spices*, *drugs*, *diamonds*, *precious stones*, *silks*, *muslins*, *tea*, *coffee*, and other commodities.

5. Asia is particularly distinguished for certain animals, as the *tiger*, *rhinoceros*, *elephant*, and *camel*.

6. The foreign commerce is chiefly in the hands of Euro-pe'an nations, and of the United States.

7. The internal trade is conducted mostly by *caravans*, which often consist of many thousands of merchants, and a still greater number of camels.

8. The principal countries are *Russia in Asia*, or *Sibe'ria*, in the north; *Tar'tary*, *Thibet'*, *Core'a*, and *Japan'*, in the middle; *Turkey in Asia*, *Arabia*, *Per'sia*, *Hindoostan*, *China*, *Burmah*, and some smaller countries, in the south.

9. The largest lakes, or inland seas, are the *Cas'pian*, *A'ral*, and *Baikal*.

10. The most noted straits are those of *Babelman'del*, *Or'mus*, *Sun'da*, *Malac'ca*, and *Beer'ing's*.

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2. What religions had their origin here?
3. What is said of the fruitfulness and population of Asia?
4. In what does it abound?
5. For what animals is it distinguished?
6. By whom is the foreign commerce carried on?
7. How is the internal trade conducted?
8. What are the principal countries of Asia?
9. What lakes, or inland seas? 10. What straits?

Questions on the Map.

20. What country lies in the north of Asia? 21. What countries in the east? 22. In the south? 23. In the west? 24. In the central part?

25. How is Siberia, or Russia in Asia, bounded? 26. Independent Tartary? 27. Chinese Tartary? 28. Turkey? 29. Arabia? 30. Persia? 31. Cabulistan? 32. Thibet? 33. Hindoostan? 34. Burmah, with Cochin-China, &c.? 35. China?

11. The principal rivers are the *Oby*, *Enisei* (En-i-see') and *Lena*, in the north; the *A'mur*, *Kian-ku'*, and *Hoang-ho'*, in the east; the *Cambo'dia*, *Irrawad'dy*, *Gan'ges*, *Burrampoot'er*, *In'dus*, *Euphra'tes*, and *Ti'gris*, in the south.

12. The two greatest ranges of mountains are the *Himmaleh*, or *Himalaya Mountains*, lying north of Hindoostan, and reputed the highest on the globe; and the *Altai Mountains*, which extend along the southern border of Siberia.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Ruins of Palmyra.

1. Turkey in Asia comprehends many fine countries, which were of great celebrity in ancient history.

2. *Asia Minor*, now *Nato'lia*, is a large peninsula, between the Mediterranean and Black sea, having a surface agreeably diversified, and a fertile soil.

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11. What are the rivers? 12. Mountains?

QUESTIONS.—TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. What does Turkey in Asia comprehend?
2. What is said of Asia Minor?

Jerusalem.

3. *Syr'ia* is a fine country, lying east of the Mediterranean; and *Arme'nia*, a mountainous region in the northeast.

4. The two great rivers are the *Euphra'tes* and the *Tigris*.

5. Turkish cities, by means of the domes and min'arets of mosques, often make a splendid appearance at a distance; but, on entering them, one finds them to be meanly built, and the streets narrow and dirty.

6. *Alep'po* and *Damas'cus*, the two largest cities, are noted for manufactures, and for trade carried on by caravans.

7. *Smyr'na* is distinguished for being the chief place of Europe'an commerce in Turkey; *Bag'dad*, for having been the splendid seat of the Sar'acen ca'liphs.

8. *Bur'sa* is noted for its hot baths; *Ango'ra*, for goats' hair and shawls; *Er'zerum*, for its antiquity and singular construction; *Bassora*, for commerce; *Mo'sul*, for muslins and *Jeru'salem*, for pilgrimage.

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3. What is said of Syria and Armenia?
4. What are the two principal rivers?
5. What is said of the Turkish cities?
6. What of Aleppo and Damascus? 7. Smyrna and Bagdad?
8. What other cities are there, and for what noted?

9. *Palmy'ra* and Bal'bec are celebrated for their ancient monuments, particularly for the remains of a magnificent temple of the sun found in each.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

1. This is a vast country, including all the north of Asia, and is about twice as large as all Europe.

2. *Sibe'ria* forms the principal part of Asiatic Russia, and is one of the most forlorn and desolate regions on the globe.

3. The climate is cold; the soil generally barren; and the country very thinly inhabited by various barbarous tribes.

4. On the east of Siberia is the long peninsula of *Kamtschat'ka*, which is a cold and dreary region.

5. The principal rivers are the *O'by*, *Enissei* (En-i-see'), *Le'na*, *Vol'ga*, and *U'ral*.

6. The *Ura'lian Mountains* are on the western border, and the *Al-tai'* on the southern.

7. *Circas'sia* and *Geor'gia*, situated in the southwestern part of Asiatic Russia, are famous for the beauty of their females, who are sold for the eastern seraglios.

8. *Astrachan'*, the largest town, is noted for commerce; *Tobolsk'*, the capital of Siberia, for being a place of exile for Russian state prisoners.

9. *Tef'lis*, the capital of Georgia, is noted for warm baths; *Kolyvan'*, for silver mines; *O'renburg*, *Irkutsk'*, and *Kiach'ta*, for trade.

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9. For what are Palmyra and Balbec celebrated?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

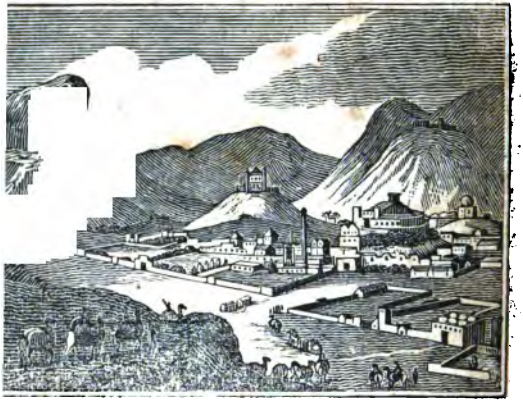
1. What seas border on Turkey? 2. Where is the island of Cyprus? 3. What rivers are there in Turkey?
4. What towns on the Euphrates? 5. On the Tigris?
6. What towns are situated in the western part of Turkey? 7. In the northeast? 8. Towards the south?
9. How is Aleppo situated? 10. Smyrna? 11. Jerusalem? 12. Damascus? 13. Palmyra?

QUESTIONS.—RUSSIA IN ASIA.

1. What is the extent of Russia in Asia?
2. What is said of Siberia? 3. Climate and soil? 4. Of Kamtschatka? 5. What rivers? 6. Mountains?
7. What is said of Circassia and Georgia? 8. What of Astrachan and Tobolsk?
9. What other towns, and for what noted?

ARABIA.

Mecca.



Arabia is a large peninsula in the southwest corner of , consisting chiefly of a vast, barren, sandy desert, having water, and no large rivers.

It is divided into three parts, *Ara'bia Felix*, or *Happy*, e south, the most fertile part; *Ara'bia Petræ'a*, or *Stony*, e northwest, partly rocky and mountainous; and *Ara'-Deser'ta*, or the *Desert*, comprising the middle and ıern parts, and consisting mostly of deserts of sand.

Questions on the Map of Asia.

What ocean and seas border on Asiatic Russia?
What range of mountains on the south?
What three great rivers flow north into the Arctic ocean?
What rivers flow into the Caspian sea?
What rivers flow into the Oby? 6. Into the Enissei? 7. Into the Lena? 8. Where is lake Baikal?
What towns are on the Volga? 10. The Ural? 11. The Oby?
How is Yakutsk situated? 13. Astrachan? 14. Irkutsk? 15. Tobolsk? 16. Kiachta? 17. Okhotsk?

Questions.—Arabia.

What is said of Arabia? 2. How is it divided?

3. The climate on the desert plains is excessively hot, and subject to a destructive wind, called the *Sa'miel*, or *Simoom'*.

4. Arabia is celebrated for its *horses* and *camels;* also for *coffee*, *gum-ar'abic*, *myrrh*, and *frank'incense*.

5. The inhabitants are styled *A'rabs*. In the middle ages, they were called *Sar'acens*, and were then distinguished for learning; but they are now illiterate and barbarous.

6. *Mec'ca* is noted as the birthplace of *Ma'homet*, and as a place of pilgrimage; *Medi'na*, for the sepulchre of that famous impostor; *Sa'na*, as the chief city of Arabia; *Mo'cha*, for coffee.

PERSIA.

1. Persia consists, in great part, of barren deserts and naked mountains, having few rivers or forests. But the plains, when well watered, are very fertile.

2. The climate in the south is very hot; in the north, cool.

3. On the western coast of the *Caspian* sea, are fountains of *naphtha;* also a singular phenomenon, called the *everlasting fire*, before which the *Guebres*, or fire worshippers, offer up their supplications. The earth here readily takes fire, on applying a live coal to it.

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3. What is said of the climate?
4. For what animals and productions is it celebrated?
5. What is said of the inhabitants?
6. What are the towns, and for what noted?

Questions on the Map of Asia.

1. What gulf is on the west, and what on the east of Arabia?
2. What straits are on the southwest?
3. What cape on the southeast?
4. How is Arabia Petræa situated? 5. Arabia Felix? 6. Arabia Deserta?
7. How is Mecca situated? 8. Mocha? 9. Medina? 10. Sana? 11. Mascat?

Questions.—Persia.

1. What is said of Persia? 2. What of the climate?
3. What curiosities are found on the west coast of the Caspian sea?

4. The cities of Persia are generally surrounded by a mud wall; the streets are narrow and dirty; the houses mostly mean, of only one story, and without windows; and those of the common people formed of mud or clay.

5. Some of the principal cities are *Teheran'*, the present capital; *Ispahan'* and *Tauris*, each in its turn once the capital, and large and splendid, but now reduced.

6. *Schiraz'* is noted for wine, for its beautiful situation, and for the tomb of the poet *Hafiz*; *Mes'chid*, as a holy city; *Bu-shire'*, as the principal seaport.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

1. This is a name given to a large region of *Central Asia*, comprising *Bukha'ria*, and other countries, which are but little known.

2. The principal rivers are the *Jihon* and *Sir*.

3. The inhabitants consist of various tribes of Tartars, as the *Calmucs*, *Usbecks*, and *Kirguses*, who lead a wandering or pastoral life.

4. The most noted towns are *Samarcand'*, once the seat of the empire of Tam'erlane; and *Bukha'ria* or *Bochara*, the capital of the country of the same name.

CABULISTAN, OR AFGHANISTAN.

5. This is a modern kingdom, and is sometimes called *Eastern Persia*, and the kingdom of *Candahar'* or *Ca'bul*. It includes the eastern part of Persia, and the western part of Hindoostan.

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4. What is said of the cities of Persia?
5. What are some of the principal ones?
6. What others are mentioned, and for what noted?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

1. What sea lies on the north of Persia?
2. What gulf and strait on the southwest?
3. How is Ispahan situated? 4. Teheran? 5. Tauris? 6. Bushire? 7. Meschid? 8. Schiraz? 9. Gombroon?

QUESTIONS.—INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

1. What is said of Independent Tartary?
2. What rivers are there? 3. Who are the inhabitants?
4. What towns are there?

CABULISTAN.—5. What is said of Cabulistan?

6. The face of the country is greatly diversified with mountains and sandy deserts.

7. Some of the principal cities are *Ca'bul*, the capital, and *Candahar'*, noted for trade; *Ba'mian*, styled the Thebes of the East, famous for its apartments cut out of a rock; *Balk*, once the seat of the ancient Persian empire.

8. *Kelat* is the capital of the country of *Beloochistan'*. *Cash'mere*, noted for shawls, is the capital of a country of the same name, lying in the north of Hindostan.

HINDOSTAN.

1. *Hindoostan*, or *India within the Ganges*, is the richest and most beautiful country of Asia.

2. It has the *Himma'leh Mountains* on the north, and consists, in great part, of a large peninsula, having the bay of *Bengâl'* on the southeast, and the *Arabian* sea on the southwest.

3. The three great rivers are the *Gan'ges*, *In'dus*, and *Burrampoot'er*.

4. The country is generally very level; though on the north it is mountainous; and the *Eastern* and *Western Ghauts* extend towards the south, on both sides of the peninsula.

5. The climate in the north is temperate; in the south very hot; and the soil is, generally, extremely fertile.

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6. What is the face of the country?
7. What are some of the principal cities?
8. What is said of Kelat and Cashmere?

Questions on the Map of Asia.

1. What sea lies within Independent Tartary? 2. What sea on the west?
3. What rivers flow into the sea of Aral?
4. How is Samarcand situated? 5. Bochara?
6. Where are the Beloochees?
7. How is Cabul situated? 8. Herat? 9. Candahar? 10. Ba mian? 11. Balk? 12. Cashmere?

Questions.—Hindostan.

1. What is said of Hindostan?
2. Of what does it in great part consist?
3. What are the three principal rivers?
4. What is the face of the country? 5. The climate?

Bannian Tree.

6. The *Bannian Tree* (ban-yan′) is a celebrated and beautiful production of India. The branches strike down roots, and thus form stems or trunks, so that each tree is itself a grove.

7. Hindostan is a populous country, containing upwards of 100 millions of inhabitants, about three quarters of whom are subject to Great Britain.

8. The *Hindoos* are divided into four castes, which are kept entirely distinct. 1st, *Brahmins* or *priests*; 2dly, *soldiers*; 3dly, *agriculturists* and *merchants*; 4thly, *labourers*.

9. The religion of the Hindoos is a degrading and cruel superstition, which is artfully interwoven into almost every action of daily life.

10. It is common among them for *widows* to *burn* themselves to death, on a funeral pile, along with the dead bodies of their husbands.

11. Their houses of religious worship are called *pago′das*, and are very numerous.

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6. What is said of the bannian tree?
7. To what power are most of the inhabitants of Hindostan subject?
8. Into what castes are the Hindoos divided?
9. What is said of their religion?
10. What cruel custom prevails respecting widows?
11. What is said of their houses of religious worship?

A Widow burning herself.

12. The cities are generally built on one plan, having narrow and crooked streets, with numerous gardens, and reservoirs for water. Some of the houses are of brick, others of mud, and more of bamboos and mats.

13. *Calcut'ta*, the capital of British India, is situated on the Hoogly, one of the mouths of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea, and is a place of great commerce.

14. *Bombay'*, on the western coast, and *Mâdras'*, on the southeastern, are the other two principal seats of British power and commerce.

15. *A'gra* and *Del'hi*, formerly the splendid capitals of the Mogul' empire, are now greatly reduced.

16. *Bena'res* is noted as a holy city, and as the chief seat of Hindoo learning; *Allahabad'*, as the most celebrated place of ablution.

17. *Dac'ca* is famous for its muslins; *Seringapatam'*, for the mausole'um of Hyder Ally; *Ser-am-pore'*, as the chief seat of the Baptist missions; *Jug'gernaut*, for its pago'da and cruel rites.

18. The large and important island of *Ceylon'* lies on the southeast coast of Hindostan, and is noted for *cinnamon*.

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12. What is said of the cities of Hindostan?
13. What is said of Calcutta? 14. Bombay and Madras? 15. Agra and Delhi? 16. Benares and Allahabad?
17. What other places are mentioned, and for what noted?
18. What is said of the island of Ceylon?

FARTHER INDIA, OR CHIN-INDIA.

The Elephant.

1. *Farther India*, or *India beyond the Ganges*, is a vast country, lying partly between Hindostan and China, and is called, by Malte-Brun, *Chin-India*, being an *India* resembling *China*.

2. The principal countries which it comprises are *Burmah*, *Malac'ca*, *Si'am*, *Cambo'dia*, *Co'chin-Chi'na*, and *Tonkin'*.

Questions on the Map of Asia.

1. Where is the island of Ceylon? 2. Where are the Maldives and Laccadives? 3. On which side of Hindostan is Malabar'? 4. On which side is Coroman'del?
5. What cape forms the southern point of Hindostan?
6. Where is the gulf of Cutch?
7. Where is the river Indus? 8. The Ganges? 9. The Burrampooter? 10. What towns are situated on the Ganges? 11. What towns on the Indus?
12. How is Calcutta situated? 13. Madras? 14. Bombay? 15. Surat'? 16. Goa? 17. Delhi? 18. La-hore'? 19. Benares? 20. Dacca? 21. Poonah? 22. Seringapatam? 23. Juggernaut?

Questions.—Farther India.

1. What is said of Farther India?
2. What countries does it comprise?

3. *Burmah*, or the *Birman Empire*, embraces an extensive country, generally fertile; mountainous in the northern parts, but level in the southern.

4. The principal river is the *Irrawad'dy*, or *Ava*.

5. The *Birmans* are lively and intelligent, but impatient and irascible; more resembling the Chinese than the Hindoos.

6. *Ummerapoor'a* is the capital; *Rangoon'*, the chief port. *A'va* and *Pegu'*, once important, are now reduced.

7. The other countries of Farther India are less important, and but little known.

8. The two great rivers, by which they are watered, are the *Mei'nam* and *Cambo'dia*.

9. The inhabitants are less civilized than the Hindoos or Chinese. The *Malays'* are noted for piracy.

10. *Elephants*, both wild and tame, abound in this part of Asia, as well as in Hindostan, and are used as beasts of burden, both in peace and war.

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3. What is said of the Birman empire?
4. What is the principal river?
5. What is said of the Birmans?
6. What is said of Ummerapoora?
7. What is said of the other countries?
8. What are the two principal rivers?
9. What is said of the inhabitants?
10. What animals abound in this region?

Questions on the Map of Asia.

1. Where is the gulf of Tonkin? 2. The gulf of Siam?
3. Where is the peninsula of Malacca?
4. Where is Cochin-China? 5. Tonkin?
6. Where is the river Cambodia? 7. The Irrawaddy?
8. How is Ummerapoora situated? 9. Rangoon? 10. Siam?
11. Kesho?

CHINA.

Gathering Tea.

1. *China* is a fertile and highly cultivated country, in the southeast part of Asia; remarkable for its great wall and canal, and for being the most populous empire on the globe.

2. The two great rivers are the *Kian-ku'* and the *Hoang-ho'*.

3. The principal islands are *Formo'sa*, and *Hainan*.

4. The face of the country is diversified; much of it is level; but in the north and west, it is mountainous.

5. China is distinguished for its inland navigation, by means of rivers and canals. The *Imperial Canal* is the greatest work of the kind in the world, and is nearly 600 miles long.

6. The *Chinese Wall*, which bounds the country on the north, is about 1,500 miles in length, and is the most enormous fabric on the globe.

7. The most celebrated and peculiar production of China is *tea*, with which it supplies the rest of the world.

QUESTIONS.—CHINA.

1. What is said of China? 2. What are the two great rivers?
3. What are the principal islands?
4. What is the face of the country?
5. What is said of the Imperial Canal? 6. The Chinese Wall?
7. What is the most celebrated production of China?

8. The principal exports are *tea*, *silk*, *nankins* or *nankeens'*, *porcelain*, *sugar*, *cinnamon*, and *camphor*.

9. The chief beauty of women, according to the ideas of the Chinese, consists in the smallness of their feet, which are swathed from infancy, in order to prevent their growing to their natural size.

10. China contains many large cities, among which are *Pekin'*, the capital, one of the most populous in the world; *Nankin'*, noted for nankins, silks, and crapes, and its porcelain tower; *Canton*, the only port to which Europe'an and American vessels are admitted.

Corea.

1. This country, together with *Chinese Tartary*, and *Thibet'*, are tributary to China.

2. *Core'a* is a peninsula situated NE. of China, but is little known.

Chinese Tartary.

3. This is a vast country of Central Asia, mostly barren; the western part being sometimes called *Mongo'lia*, and the eastern, *Mandshu'ria*.

4. Its most remarkable feature is its great elevation. It consists of a vast elevated plain, supported like a table by the *Al-tai' Mountains* on the north, and the *Himma'leh* range on the southwest.

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8. What are the exports?
9. In what is the beauty of women thought to consist?
10. What are the chief cities?

Questions on the Map of Asia.

1. Where is the island of Hainan? 2. Formosa? 3. Loo-choo?
4. What are the two great rivers of China?
5. Where is the Great Wall?
6. How is Pekin situated? 7. Nankin? 8. Canton? 9. Singan'? 10. Hang-tcheou?

Questions.—Corea, &c.

1. To what are Corea, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet tributary?
2. What is said of Corea?

Chinese Tartary.—3. What is said of Chinese Tartary?
4. What is its most remarkable feature?

5. The great desert of *Cobi*, or *Shamo*, extends about 2,000 miles from east to west, and is covered with black sand.

6. The country is but thinly inhabited by various tribes, *Mongols*, *Mandshurs*, *Kalkas*, *Eluths*, &c., who lead a wandering and pastoral life.

THIBET.

The Grand Lama.

7. *Thibet* is the *Switzerland of Asia*, being the most mountainous country of that quarter of the world, and the region in which its largest rivers have their source. It is of great elevation; rugged, dreary, and cold.

8. The *Himma'leh* or *Himala'ya Mountains*, which are always covered with snow, lie in the southern part.

9. Thibet abounds in animals, among which are the *musk deer*, the *bushy-tailed bull*, and the *goat* which produces the material used for the manufacture of Cashmere shawls.

10. *Las'sa*, the chief town, is noted as the seat of the *Grand Lama*, who is regarded with great veneration throughout Central Asia.

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5. What is said of the desert of Cobi?
6. By whom is the country inhabited?

THIBET.—7. What is said of Thibet?
8. What mountains are there?
9. What animals are found here? 10. What is the capital?

JAPAN.

1. The empire of *Japan'* is composed of a cluster of islands, lying east of Asia, the largest of which is *Ni'phon.*

2. The country has a diversified surface; is highly cultivated, and very populous.

3. The *Jap-an-ese'* have made considerable advancement in the sciences, and excel in agriculture, and some manufactures, and their varnish is unrivalled.

4. The principal cities are *Jed'do*, the capital, large and populous; *Mea'co*, the ecclesiastical capital; *Nangasac'ki*, the only port visited by foreigners.

ASIATIC ISLANDS.

1. The vast number of islands, widely dispersed in the ocean, and lying chiefly to the southeast of Asia, are styled, by Malte-Brun, *Ocean'ica.*

2. The principal common divisions of these islands are the *Asiatic Islands*, or the *Eastern Archipel'ago*, *Austra'-lia*, and *Polyne'sia.*

Questions on the Map of Asia.

1. What sea lies west, and what one east of Corea?
2. How is Kinkitao situated? 3. Where is the island Sagalin?
4. What river flows through the northern part of Chinese Tartary? 5. Where is the desert of Cobi or Shamo?
6. What lakes are in the west of Chinese Tartary?
7. What rivers rise in Thibet? 8. What mountains are there?
9. How is Lassa situated?

Questions.—Japan.

1. What is said of the empire of Japan?
2. What is the face of the country?
3. What is said of the Japanese?
4. What are the principal cities?

Questions on the Map of Asia.

1. How is the island of Niphon situated? 2. Kusiu? 3. Sikoko? 4. Jesso?
5. How is Jeddo situated? 6. Meaco? 7. Nangasacki?

Questions.—Asiatic Islands

1. To what is the name of Oceanica applied by Malte-Brun?
2. Into what divisions are they usually distinguished?

Orang-Outang.

3. The islands of the *Eastern Archipel'ago* lie south of Asia, northwest of *New Holland* and *Pap'ua*, and west of *Polyne'sia*. Some of the most considerable are the following.

4. The *Sunda* or *Suma'tra Isles*, the most important of which are *Suma'tra* and *Ja'va*, noted for rice, pepper, and coffee; and *Ban'ca*, for tin.

5. *Bor'neo* is an island but little known, though, next to New Holland, the largest in the world; and noted for the *orang-outang*, and the beautiful *bird of paradise*.

6. The *Manil'las*, or *Philip'pine Islands*, belong to Spain. The principal of them are *Luçon'*, or *Luzon'*, and *Mindana'o*.

7. *Cel'e-bes* is a large island, little explored.

8. Of the *Moluc'cas*, or *Spice Islands*, the most important are *Gilo'lo*, noted for sago and breadfruit; *Amboy'na* and *Ter-nate'*, for cloves; *Ban'da*, for nutmegs.

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3. How are the islands of the Eastern Archipelago situated?
4. What are the most important of the Sunda or Sumatra isles?
5. What is said of Borneo? 6. The Manillas? 7. Celebes? 8. The Moluccas?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

1. How is Sumatra situated? 2. At which end of it is Acheen?
3. What strait separates Sumatra from Malacca?
4. What strait separates it from Java?
5. On which side of Java is Batavia?
6. How is Banca situated? 7. Borneo? 8. Celebes? 9. Mindanao? 10. Luzon?

AUSTRALIA.

The Kanguroo.

1. *Austra'lia*, or *Australa'sia*, comprises *New Holland*, *Van Diemen's Land* (de'-men), *Pap'ua*, or *New Guin'ea*, *New Ireland New Caledo'nia*, *New Heb'rid-es*, and *New Zea'-land.*

2. New Holland is about three fourths as large as Europe, and is sometimes styled a continent; but the most of it is yet unexplored.

3. The natives are the most degraded and barbarous of the human species. They are destitute of all the comforts of civilized life, and wear little or no clothing.

4. New Holland is chiefly celebrated for a settlement at *Botany Bay*, on the southeast part, formed by the English for the transportation of convicts.

5. The chief town is *Syd'ney*, which is finely situated on the bay of Port Jackson.

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11. On which side of Luzon is the town of Manilla?
12. On which side of Celebes are the Moluccas?
13. How is Gilolo situated? 14. Amboyna and Banda?

Questions.—Australia.

1. What does Australia comprise?
2. What is said of New Holland? 3. The natives?
4. For what is New Holland chiefly celebrated?
5. What is the chief town?

6. The *kanguroo* is a celebrated and elegant animal of New Holland. Its most remarkable peculiarities are the shortness of its fore legs, and the abdom'inal pouch of the female, for the protection of its young.

7. The other islands of Australia have been but little explored. The inhabitants are extremely barbarous.

POLYNESIA.

1. Polynesia comprehends several collections of islands, widely dispersed in the Pacific ocean.

2. They are the *Pelew' Islands*, *La-drones'*, *Caroli'nas*, *Sand'wich Islands*, *Marque'sas*, *Society Islands*, *Friendly Islands*, and *Naviga'tor's Islands*.

3. The natives of these islands are generally less barbarous than those of Australia.

4. The inhabitants of the *Sandwich* and *Society* islands have become, in some degree, civilized. They have received missionaries, and many of them have been converted to Christianity.

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6. What is said of the kanguroo?
7. What is said of the other islands of Australia?

Questions on the Map of the World.

1. In what direction is New Holland from Asia? 2. In what direction from the south of Africa?
3. On which side of New Holland is New South Wales?
4. Where are Port Jackson and Botany Bay?
5. Where are Bass's straits? 6. Torres strait?
7. How is Van Diemen's Land situated? 8. Papua? 9. New Ireland? 10. New Zealand?

Questions.—Polynesia.

1. What is said of Polynesia?
2. What are these collections of islands?
3. What is said of the natives?
4. What is said of the inhabitants of the Sandwich and Society islands?

Questions on the Map of the World.

1. In what latitude are the Sandwich islands? 2. The Society islands? 3. The Marquesas? 4. How are the Friendly islands situated? 5. The Navigator's islands? 6. The Carolinas?

AFRICA.

Pyramids of Egypt.

1. Africa was peopled at a very early period, and contains *Egypt*, which has been styled the cradle of learning; yet,

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Questions on the Map of Africa.

1. What oceans and seas border on Africa?
2. Where is the island of Madagascar? 3. Bourbon and Mauritius? 4. Socotra? 5. The Azores? 6. Madeira? 7. The Canaries? 8. Cape Verd islands? 9. St. Helena?
10. What is the great southern cape of Africa? 11. The western? 12. The northern? 13. The eastern?
14. What great river is in the northeast?
15. What rivers in the west? 16. In the southeast?
17. What countries lie in the north of Africa? 18. In the east? 19. In the south? 20. In the west? 21. In the central part? 22. Where is the desert of Sahara?
23. Does any part of Africa lie in the southern temperate zone, or south of the tropic of Capricorn?
24. What countries are in the northern temperate zone, or north of the tropic of Cancer?

Questions.—Africa.

1. What is said of Africa?

notwithstanding its ancient celebrity, it is the least known, the least civilized, and the least important, of the four quarters of the globe.

2. A great part of the interior remains unexplored.

3. Africa consists of a vast peninsula, joined to Asia by the low, sandy isthmus of *Su'ez*, which is 60 miles wide.

4. More than two thirds of it lies in the torrid zone, and it is distinguished as the hottest portion of the globe.

5. It is less indented by inland seas or bays, and has fewer large lakes and rivers, than either of the other quarters.

6. The two great rivers are the *Nile* and the *Niger* (Ni'jer).

7. The *Nile* is the great river of Egypt and Nubia, and has been celebrated from the most ancient times.

8. The *Niger*, the principal river of Central Africa, has excited great interest, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining its course and termination.

9. The other principal rivers are the *Senegâl'*, *Gam'bia*, *Con'go*, and *Zambeze*.

10. The most noted mountains are the *Atlas Mountains* in the north, the *Mountains of the Moon* in the central part, and the *Peak of Ten-e-riffe'*, on one of the Canary islands.

11. A remarkable feature of Africa consists in its immense sandy and barren deserts.

12. The desert of *Sa'hara*, or *Za'-ara*, is the largest on the globe, and appears as a vast ocean of scorching sand, interspersed with some fertile spots, called *o'a-ses*, which serve as resting and watering places for caravans, that travel over it.

13. Those parts of the continent which are well watered have generally a fertile soil.

14. The three principal articles of commerce obtained from Africa are *slaves*, *gold*, and *ivory*.

15. Africa is distinguished for its animals, particularly

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2. What part of Africa is unexplored?
3. Of what does it consist? 4. What portion is in the torrid zone? 5. How does it compare with the other quarters with regard to seas and rivers?
6. What are the two great rivers?
7. What is said of the Nile? 8. The Niger?
9. What other rivers are there? 10. What mountains?
11. What is a remarkable feature of Africa?
12. What is said of Sahara? 13. What of the soil of Africa?
14. What are the principal articles of commerce?
15. For what animals is Africa distinguished?

the *lion*, the *el'ephant*, the *camel'opard*, the *hippopot'amus*, the *cam'el*, and the *croc'odile*.

16. The natives consist of various tribes, but may be divided into two great classes, the *Moors* and the *Negroes*.

17. The *Moors* are chiefly *Mahometans*, and are perfidious and sanguinary.

18. The *Negroes* are chiefly *Pagans*, and have the usual habits of barbarous or savage life. They are possessed of less activity, information, and vigour of mind than the Moors, but are more gentle, faithful, and affectionate.

19. Africa may be comprised under 6 general divisions: 1st, *Northern Africa*, including Egypt and the Barbary States; 2d, *Western Africa*; 3d, *Southern Africa*; 4th, *Eastern Africa*; 5th, *Central Africa*; 6th, *African Islands*.

EGYPT.

Cairo.

1. *E'gypt* is celebrated for its great antiquity, and for having been the cradle of learning and the arts.

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16. How are the natives divided?
17. What is said of the Moors? 18. The Negroes?
19. How is Africa divided?

QUESTIONS.—EGYPT.

1. For what is Egypt celebrated?

2. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower;* the former lying south of Cairo; the latter lying between Cairo and the Mediterranean, and called the *Delta.*

3. The cultivated part is a narrow valley on both sides of the Nile, enclosed by two ridges of mountains and barren deserts.

4. The *Nile* forms the most remarkable feature of the country, and it is to this great river that Egypt owes all its fertility.

5. The waters, by annually overflowing the plains, impart to them the necessary moisture, and cover them with a fertilizing mud.

6. The lands, which are annually overflowed, are very fruitful, and easily cultivated.

7. Rain is very uncommon in Egypt, and the summers are intensely hot.

8. The inhabitants are much subject to the *ophthal'mia,* a severe disease affecting the eyes; and are annoyed by the *simoom',* or *samiel,* a hot, suffocating wind from the desert.

9. Egypt abounds with stupendous monuments of antiquity, as *pyr'amids, ob'elisks, temples,* and *cat'acombs.*

10. The *Pyr'amids* were accounted, by the ancients, one of the seven wonders of the world, and are famous for their vast size and great antiquity.

11. The largest one is that of *Cheops* (Ke'ops), not far from Cairo, and is about 500 feet in height.

12. Near one of the principal pyramids is the celebrated *Sphinx,* a statue of a huge monster, cut in the solid rock, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.

13. The *Cat'acombs* are subterraneous galleries, in which were deposited mummies or embalmed bodies.

14. The sites of several ancient cities, particularly *Thebes,*

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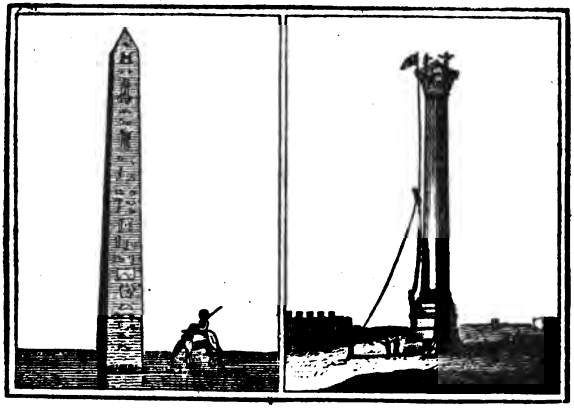
2. How is Egypt divided?
3. Of what does the cultivated part consist?
4. What is said of the Nile? 5. In what way does it fertilize the country? 6. What is said of the lands that are overflowed? 7. How is it with regard to rain and the summers? 8. What are some of the inconveniences which the inhabitants suffer?
9. What monuments of antiquity abound?
10. What is said of the Pyramids? 11. Which is the largest?
12. What is the Sphinx? 13. The Catacombs?
14. What is said respecting ruins?

are covered with ruins of splendid temples and other buildings.

15. *Cai'ro*, the capital of modern Egypt, and the largest city of Africa, carries on an extensive commerce by means of caravans.

Cleopatra's Needle. *Pompey's Pillar.*



16. *Alexan'dria*, once a great city, distinguished as a seat of learning and commerce, and famous for its *Pha'ros*, or lighthouse, is now greatly reduced. It exhibits interesting remains of ancient grandeur, as *Pompey's Pillar*, *Cleopa'tra's Needles*, and the *Cat'acombs*.

17. *Damiet'ta* and *Roset'ta*, on two mouths of the Nile, are noted for commerce; *Su'ez*, for its situation on the isthmus of the same name; *Girge* (Gur'je), as the capital of Upper Egypt; *Sye'ne*, as the southern frontier town.

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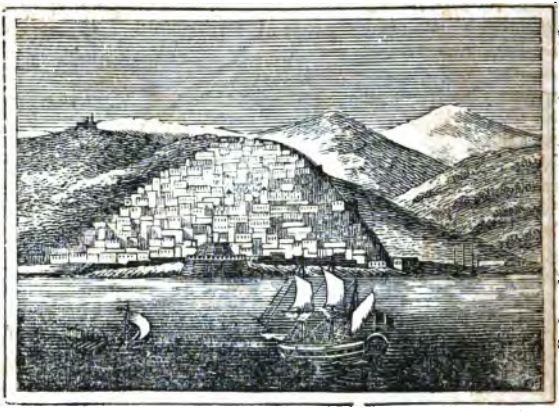
15. What is said of Cairo? 16. Alexandria?
17. What other towns are mentioned?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

1. Through what part of Egypt does the Nile flow?
2. What towns in Egypt are on the Nile? 3. What towns on the Arabian gulf? 4. On the Mediterranean?

BARBARY STATES.

Algiers.



1. The Barbary States are *Moroc'co*, *Algiers* (Al-jeerz'), *Tu'nis*, and *Trip'oli.*

2. The most remarkable feature of this country consists of the *Atlas Mountains*, an elevated range, which ancient fable represented as the prop of the heavens.

3. The space between the mountains and the sea is from 50 to 200 miles wide, and has a very fertile soil.

4. The climate is temperate and pleasant, yet the country is often visited by the plague.

5. Some of the principal articles of trade are *Morocco leather*, *ivory*, *ostrich feathers*, and *fruits.*

6. The *locust* is a formidable insect in this country, and often appears in immense swarms, and commits the most destructive ravages.

QUESTIONS.—BARBARY STATES.

1. What are the Barbary States?
2. What is said of the Atlas Mountains? 3. What of the space between these mountains and the sea?
4. What is the climate? 5. The articles of trade?
6. What is said of the locust?

7. The inhabitants are barbarous and rapacious, and the towns on the coast have long been noted for piracy.

8. Of the empire of *Morocco*, the principal towns are *Moroc'co*, the capital, once populous, now decayed; *Fez*, famous, formerly, as a place of Mahometan learning; *Mog-a-dore'*, the principal seaport.

9. Of *Algiers*, the principal towns are *Algiers*, noted for piracy; also for being built on the side of a hill, with the houses rising in the form of an amphitheatre; *Constanti'na*, and *Oran*.

10. *Tu'nis* and *Trip'oli* are the capitals of the states or kingdoms of the same name.

11. *Barca* is mostly a desert, and is dependent on Tripoli. The chief town is *Derne*.

12. Of *Fezzan'*, which lies to the south of Tripoli, the chief town is *Mourzouk* (moor-zook').

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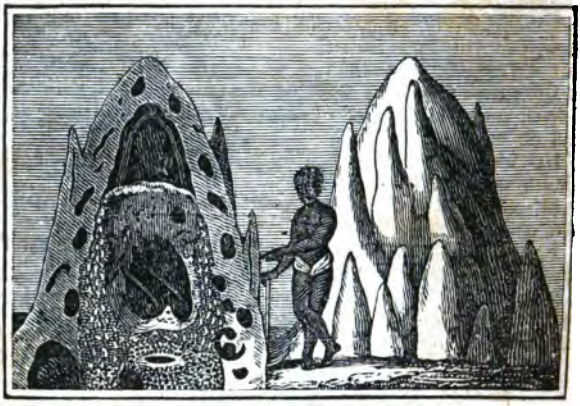
7. What is said of the inhabitants?
8. What are the principal towns of Morocco? 9. Of Algiers? 10. Of Tunis and Tripoli? 11. Of Barca? 12. Of Fezzan?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

1. How are the Barbary States situated?
2. Which is the most westerly? 3. In what order do the others lie, beginning from Morocco?
4. What desert lies on the south? 5. Where is the Libyan desert? 6. The gulf of Sidra?
7. How is Morocco situated? 8. Derne? 9. Tunis? 10. Fez? 11. Tripoli? 12. Algiers? 13. Mogadore? 14. Constantina? 15. Mourzouk? 16. Salee'? 17. Bona? 18. Tangier' and Ceu'ta? 19. Oran? 20. Mequinez (mek'-we-nez)?

WESTERN AFRICA.

Termites Ant-Hills.



1. Western Africa comprises all the countries lying between the desert of *Sa'hara* and *Bengue'la.* Some of the principal of them are *Senegam'bia*, *Guin'ea*, *Ashantee'*, *Dah'omey*, *Benin'*, *Biafra*, *Loan'go*, *Con'go*, and *Ango'la.*

2. The largest rivers are the *Senegal'*, *Gam'bia*, *Grande*, and *Con'go*, or *Zaire.*

3. The inhabitants are negroes, of different tribes, the principal of which are the *Mandin'goes*, *Jal'offs*, *Foulahs* (Foo'-lahs), and *Feloups* (Fe-loops').

4. The cruel traffic of the *slave trade* has long formed the most considerable branch of commerce carried on with Western Africa.

5. Some of the other principal articles besides slaves, obtained from this country, are *gold*, *ivory*, and *Guinea pepper*, or *grains of Paradise;* and from these the different

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QUESTIONS.—WESTERN AFRICA.

1. What does Western Africa comprise?
2. What are the largest rivers?
3. Of what do the inhabitants consist? 4. What is the commerce? 5. What other articles are obtained?

parts of the coast of Guinea were called the *Gold*, *Ivory*, and *Grain* coasts.

6. In *Sier'rá Le-o'ne* is an English settlement, formed with a view to colonize free negroes, and to promote the civilization of Africa.

7. *Libe'ria*, near Cape Mesura'do, is the name of a similar settlement, formed by the American Colonization Society.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

1. Southern Africa is called *Caffra'ria*, and is inhabited by various savage tribes, the principal of which are *Caffres* (kaf-furs) and *Hot'tentots*.

2. Two of the largest towns of the natives are *Latakoo'* and *Kur-re-chane'*.

3. At the southern extremity of Africa is a considerable English colony, called the *Colony of the Cape of Good Hope*.

4. *Cape Town*, the capital, is important chiefly as a place of refreshment to ships employed in the East India trade.

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6. For what purposes was the English settlement in Sierra Leone formed? 7. What is said of Liberia?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

1. Where is the Senegal? 2. The Gambia? 3. The Grande? 4. The Mesurado? 5. The Congo? 6. The Coango?
7. Which of the countries of Western Africa lie south of the Equator? 8. Which north?
9. Where is Senegambia? 10. Sierra Leone? 11. Benin? 12. Liberia? 13. Cabenda?
14. Where are the Ivory, Gold, and Grain coasts? 15. Ashantee?

QUESTIONS.—SOUTHERN AFRICA.

1. What is Southern Africa called, and by whom inhabited?
2. What are two of the largest towns of the natives?
3. What English colony is there in the south of Africa?
4. For what is Cape Town chiefly important?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

1. What bays are there near the south end of Africa?
2. What is the principal river of Caffraria?
3. How is Cape Town situated? 4. Latakoo? 5 Kurrechane?

EASTERN AFRICA.

1. Eastern Africa extends from Caffraria to Egypt.

2. Some of the countries which lie to the south of Abyssinia, are *Mocaran'ga*, *Sofa'la*, *Mozambique* (Mo-zam-beek'), *Zanguebar'*, *Magadox'a*, *Ajan*, and *Adel*.

3. These countries are less known than those on the western coast. The principal articles of trade are the same; viz. *slaves*, *gold*, and *ivory*.

ABYSSINIA.

4. *Abyssin'ia* is a celebrated country, lying west of the straits of Babelman'del, and the Red sea or Arabian gulf.

5. It is a mountainous and elevated country, well watered and fertile, and having generally a temperate and healthy climate.

6. The principal rivers are the *Abawi*, or eastern branch of the *Nile*, and the *Tacaz'ze*.

7. The chief towns are *Gon'dar*, the capital; *Mas'uah*, the chief port; *Ax'um* and *Ad'owa*.

8. The Abyssinians have professed a corrupt form of Christianity from an early period; yet they are but little civilized, and are noted for their singular and barbarous customs.

NUBIA.

9. *Nubia* lies between Abyssinia and Egypt, comprising various kingdoms, the principal of which are *Sennaar'* and *Dongo'la*.

10. It is watered by the Nile and its branches.

11. On the banks of the rivers, the soil is fertile; the rest of the country consists chiefly of barren, sandy deserts.

QUESTIONS.—EASTERN AFRICA.

1. What is the extent of Eastern Africa?
2. What are the countries south of Abyssinia?
3. What is said of these countries?

ABYSSINIA.—4. What is the situation of Abyssinia?
5. What is said of it? 6. What are the rivers? 7. Towns?
8. What is said of the Abyssinians?

NUBIA.—9. How is Nubia situated?
10. By what is it watered? 11. What is the soil?

12. Near the Nile are found various remains of temples, and other specimens of ancient art and magnificence.

13. *Sennaar'* and *Dongo'la*, capitals of kingdoms of the same name, and *Sua'kem*, a port on the Red sea, are all in a state of decay.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Lion.

1. The countries in the interior of Africa, which lie north of the Niger, have been partially explored; but further south our knowledge is confined chiefly to those which are situated on or near the coast.

2. The name of *Nigri'tia*, *Ne'groland*, or *Soudan* (Soodan), is applied to an extensive country to the south of the desert of Sa'hara.

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12. What is found near the banks of the Nile?
13. What towns are there?

Questions on the Map.

1. What rivers are there in the southeast part of Africa?
2. Where is lake Maravi? 3. Mocaranga? 4. Mozambique? 5. Sofala? 6. Zanguebar? 7. Adel and Ajan?
8. How is Abyssinia situated? 9. Nubia?
10. What rivers water these countries?
11. How is Gondar situated? 12. Masuah? 13. Suakem? 14. Axum? 15. Sennaar? 16. Shendy? 17. Dongola?

Questions.—Central Africa.

1. What is the state of our knowledge of the interior of Africa?
2. To what is the name of Nigritia or Soudan applied?

3. Some of the principal kingdoms in the interior, which have been visited by European travellers, are *Darfur*, *Bornou* (bor-noo'), *Cash'na*, *Houssa* (hoo'-sa), *Tombuctoo'*, *Bambar'ra*, and *Kaar'ta*.

4. The commerce of these countries is principally carried on with Cairo and the towns of Barbary.

5. The exports consist chiefly of *slaves*, *gold dust*, *ivory*, and *civet*.

6. Some of the principal towns are *Cob'be*, *Bornou'*, *Kou'ka*, *Ka'no*, *Sack'atoo*, *Cash'na*, *Hous'sa*, *Tombuctoo'*, and *Se'go*.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

1. The principal islands on the west coast of Africa, are the *A-zores'*, *Madei'ra*, and *Cape Verd Islands*, belonging to Portugal; the *Cana'ries*, belonging to Spain, and *St. Helena*, to Great Britain.

2. On the eastern coast are *Madagas'car*, the *Comor'ro* islands, and *Soco'tra*, in the possession of the natives; *Bourbon* (Boor'bon), belonging to France; and *Mauri'tius*, belonging to Great Britain.

3. *Madei'ra* is celebrated for excellent wine, and the *A-zores'* for wine and fruits.

4. The *Canaries*, or *Fortunate Islands*, are noted for corn, wine, and fruits.

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3. What kingdoms in the interior have been visited by European travellers?
4. With what places is the commerce of these countries chiefly carried on? 5. What are the exports? 6. What towns?

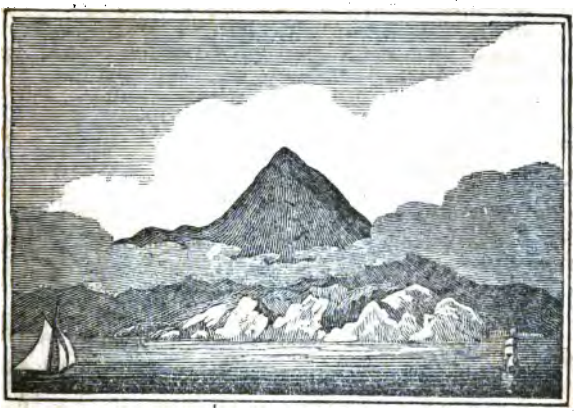
Questions on the Map.

1. Which of these countries are most easterly? 2. Which most westerly? 3. Which more central?
4. What lakes are there in Central Africa?
5. What towns are situated on the Niger?
6. How is Sackatoo situated? 7. Cashna? 8. Kouka? 9. Cobbe?

Questions.—African Islands.

1. What islands are on the west coast of Africa?
2. What are on the eastern coast?
3. For what is Madeira celebrated? 4. The Canaries?

Peak of Teneriffe.



5. *Ten'-ė-riffe*, one of the largest of the Canaries, is noted for its *Peak*, which may be seen at sea 120 miles distant.

6. *St. Helena* is surrounded by high precipices of rock, and is regarded as a great natural curiosity. It is famous for having been the prison of *Bonaparte*.

7. *Madagas'car* is one of the largest islands in the world, and is inhabited by various native tribes.

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5. For what is Teneriffe remarkable?
6. What is said of St. Helena? 7. Madagascar?

GENERAL REMARKS.

RELIGION. *Europe.*—1. The *Catholic religion* prevails in *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Austria*, *Bavaria*, *Poland*, the Belgic provinces of the *Netherlands*, a part of *Switzerland*, and is also the religion of most of the people of *Ireland*.

2. The *Protestant religion* prevails in *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, *Holland*, *England*, *Scotland*, *Hanover*, *Saxony*, *Wurtemberg*, most of the *smaller German States*, and a part of *Switzerland*.

3. The *Greek Church* is the religion of *Russia*, the *Ionian Islands*, and of a majority of the inhabitants of *Turkey in Europe*.

4. *Mahometanism* is the established religion of *Turkey*,

Asia.—5. *Christianity*, under the form of the *Greek* and *Armenian* churches, exists, to a considerable extent, in some parts of Asia, chiefly in the *Russian* and *Turkish* dominions.

6. *Mahometanism* is the prevailing religion of *Turkey in Asia*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *Independent Tartary*, and *Afghanistan* or *Cabulistan*.

7. *Paganism*, under different forms, is the prevailing religion of the rest of Asia.

Africa.—8. The religion of *Abyssinia* is a corrupt form of *Christianity*.

9. *Mahometanism* is the prevailing religion of *Egypt*, the *Barbary States*, and most of the interior of Africa, as far south as the Niger.

10. The inhabitants of the remainder of Africa, except the European settlements, are *Pagans*.

QUESTIONS.—GENERAL REMARKS.

1. *Religion.* In what countries of Europe does the Catholic religion prevail?
2. In what countries the Protestant religion? 3. The Greek church? 4. Mahometanism?
5. What is said of Christianity in Asia?
6. Where does Mahometanism prevail? 7. Paganism?
8. What is the religion of Abyssinia?
9. In what part of Africa does Mahometanism prevail?
10. What are the inhabitants of the rest of Africa?

America.—11. The *Protestant religion* prevails in the *United States*, and in the *British Provinces*, with the exception of the *French inhabitants of Canada*, who are *Catholics*.

12. The *Catholic religion* prevails in *Mexico*, *Guatimala*, and the *States* of *South America*.

13. The *Independent Indians* or *Aborigines* of America, like all other savages, in all parts of the globe, are *Pagans*.

14. The most enlightened nations are *Christian* nations.

15. The *Mahometan* nations are partially civilized; so also are the most numerous *Pagan* nations of Asia, as the *Hindoos*, *Chinese*, and *Japanese*.

16. The other *Pagan* nations, throughout the world, are in either a savage or barbarous state.

GOVERNMENT.—17. In *Europe*, *constitutional* or *limited monarchy* is the government of *Great Britain*, *France*, the *Netherlands*, *Sweden*, *Hanover*, *Saxony*, *Wurtemberg*, *Bavaria*, and *Portugal*.

18. A *despotic* form of government, or one nearly or quite *absolute*, is found in *Russia*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, *Austria*, *Spain*, the kingdom of *Sardinia*, the *Popedom*, the *Two Sicilies*, and *Turkey*.

19. Of the European monarchical governments, the *freest* is that of *Great Britain*, and the most *despotic*, those of *Turkey* and *Russia*.

20. *Despotism* is the prevailing form of government throughout most of *Asia* and *Africa*.

21. In *America*, a *republican* government is found in the *United States*, and has been recently instituted in *Mexico*, *Guatimala*, and the *South American States*, with the exception of *Brazil*.

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11. In what parts of America does Protestantism prevail? 12. In what parts the Catholic religion?
13. What are the Independent Indians?
14. Of what religion are the most enlightened nations?
15. What is said of the Mahometan, and some Asiatic Pagan nations? 16. What of other Pagan nations?

Government.—17. In what countries of Europe does constitutional monarchy prevail?

18. In what countries despotic government?
19. Which of the European monarchies is the freest, and which the most despotic?
20. What is the prevailing government in Asia and Africa?
21. In what parts of America is a republican government found?

THE HUMAN SPECIES.—22. Naturalists divide the human species, with regard to complexion, into five or six varieties; the *white*, including such as are *light brown*; the *tawny* or *olive-coloured*; the *copper-coloured*; the *dark brown* and *almost black*, and the *black*.

23. The *white race* includes *Europeans*, *Turks*, *Circassians*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, and *Hindoos*.

24. The *tawny* or *olive-coloured race* includes the *Tartars*, *Mongols*, *Chinese*, and other eastern nations of Asia.

25. The American Indians are *copper-coloured*; the *Malays*, the inhabitants of *Australia*, and the *Hottentots* are *dark brown* or *blackish*; the *black race* comprises the *Negroes* of *Africa*.

LANGUAGES.—26. Upwards of 3,000 different languages and dialects are known to be spoken on the globe.

27. The most polite and cultivated languages of *Europe*, are the *Italian*, *French*, *Spanish*, *English*, and *German*; and in *Asia*, the *Arabic*, *Persian*, and *Sanscrit*.

28. The languages most extensively spoken in Europe, are divided into three classes; 1st, those derived from the *Latin*, viz. the *Italian*, *French*, *Spanish*, and *Portuguese*; 2dly, the *Teutonic languages*, including the *English*, *German*, *Swedish*, *&c.*; 3dly, the *Sclavonian languages*, viz. the *Russian*, *Polish*, *&c.*

29. The *Arabic* is the religious language of all *Mahometan* countries.

30. The *Chinese language* is probably spoken by a greater number of people than any other.

31. *Europe* is the most powerful, most civilized, and best

The Human Species.—22. Into how many varieties do naturalists divide the human species?
23. What does the white race include? 24. The tawny or olive-coloured race?
25. What people constitute the other varieties?

Languages.—26. How many languages are known to be spoken on the globe?
27. What are the most polite languages of Europe?
28. What languages are most extensively spoken in Europe?
29. What is the religious language of Mahometan countries?
30. What language is spoken by the greatest number of people?
31. What is said of Europe and Africa?

known quarter of the globe; *Africa* is the weakest, most barbarous, and least known.

32. The most enlightened nations of Europe are the *English*, *Scotch*, *French*, *Germans*, and *Dutch*; the most illiterate, the *Laplanders*, *Russians*, *Poles*, *Hungarians*, and *Turks*.

33. The most distinguished and enlightened countries of antiquity, *Egypt*, *Palestine*, *Asia Minor*, *Greece*, and *Italy*, are of but little note or influence in modern times.

34. In all periods of the world, those countries which have been distinguished for civilization, literature, and the arts, have been found in the *northern temperate zone*.

35. *Russia* is the most extensive empire on the globe, and *China* the most populous.

36. *Russia* has the greatest land army, and *England* the most powerful navy.

37. *England* has the most commerce, the greatest revenue, the most important colonial possessions, and the largest public debt.

38. Next after England, the most commercial countries are the *United States* and the *Netherlands*.

39. The parts of the world which most abound in *gold* and *silver*, are *Mexico* and *South America*.

40. The most *mountainous* countries of *Europe* are *Switzerland* and *Norway*; and the most *level* ones, *Russia*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, and the *Netherlands*.

41. The most mountainous parts of *Asia* are *Thibet* and *Central Asia*.

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32. What are the most enlightened, and the most illiterate nations of Europe?
33. What is the present state of those countries which were anciently most enlightened?
34. In what zone have the countries most distinguished for civilization always been found?
35. What is said of Russia and China? 36. What of Russia and England?
37. In what other respects does England surpass all other countries?
38. What countries rank next after England, with respect to commerce?
39. What parts of the world most abound in gold and silver?
40. Which are the most mountainous, and which the most level countries of Europe?
41. What parts of Asia are most mountainous?

42. The most mountainous countries of *America* are those which lie towards the western side.

43. The largest *fresh water lakes* on the globe are in *North America.*

44. Those lakes which communicate with the sea or other bodies of water, by means of rivers, are *fresh;* those which have no such communication, or no visible outlet, are *salt.*

45. Lakes which have no communication with the sea, and whose waters are salt, are found in *Mexico, South America, Africa,* and particularly in *Central Asia, Persia,* and *Turkey.*

46. Some of the most famous of these salt lakes, or inland seas, are the *Caspian Sea,* the *Sea of Aral,* and the *Dead Sea.*

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42. Where are the mountainous countries of America?
43. Where are the largest fresh water lakes found?
44. What lakes are fresh, and what ones are salt?
45. Where are salt lakes found?
46. What are some of the most famous?

TABLES.

Exercises on the Tables of the Heights of Mountains, and Lengths of Rivers, and on the Statistical Summaries, in the Atlas.

These *Tables* are formed on a graduated scale, and present *comparative views* of the matters which they contain. This form will render their use easy, both to the instructer and the pupil.

A few *questions* are here introduced, in order to facilitate the use of the Tables; but it is not expected that the teacher will limit himself to these questions, but will exercise his pupils as much further as he shall think proper.

Comparative Heights of Mountains.—*No.* 11.

This Table exhibits a view of elevation above the level of the sea of some of the highest and the most remarkable summits on the globe, of which the heights have been ascertained.

1. What mountains appear, by the Table, to be the highest in Asia? 2. In America? 3. In Europe? 4. In Africa?
5. Which the highest on the globe?
6. What is the height of the Himmaleh Mountains? 7. Chimborazo? 8. Cotopaxi? 9. Mont Blanc? 10. Mont Perdu? 11. Etna?
12. Which is the higher, the city of Mexico or the White Mountains?
13. Which is the highest, the city of Quito, or the summits of the Apennines, Carpathian, and Dofrefield Mountains?

Comparative Lengths of Rivers.—*No.* 12.

The lengths of the longest rivers are not so accurately ascertained, as the elevations of the highest mountains. A great diversity is found in the statements which have been given by different persons. This diversity is, in a great measure, owing to the different principles upon which the estimates have been formed; some expressing the lengths of the rivers according to the winding of their courses, others giving only the lengths of the valleys through which they flow.

The difference that is found between the lengths, as stated in the left hand column of figures in this Table, and the estimate of Malte-Brun, as stated in the right hand column, is to be attributed, in great part, to the different methods of forming the estimates.

In giving the length of the *St. Lawrence*, Malte-Brun considers it as commencing at lake Ontario. The length of the *Amazon* is stated by him at 2,760 miles; and that of the *Missouri*, with the lower *Mississippi*, at 2,702.

1. Which are the two longest rivers in America?
2. Which is the longest river in Asia? 3. Africa? 4. Europe?
5. Which are the two longest in the world?
6. What are the names of the rivers in Asia, in the order of their comparative lengths? 7. In Africa? 8. In Europe? 9. In America?

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES.—*No.* 13.

1. Which three states have each upwards of a million of inhabitants?
2. Which five states have each less than a million, but more than 500,000?
3. Which five states have each less than one hundred thousand?
4. Which three have 60 thousand square miles, or upwards?
5. Which six states have less than ten thousand?
6. Which three states are most thickly inhabited, or have most inhabitants to a square mile? 7. Which have the fewest?
8. Which states have the most slaves? 9. Which have none?
10. Which five states have the greatest amount of exports?
11. What was the population of the United States in 1790? 12. In 1800? 13. In 1810? 14. In 1820?
15. What are the three principal articles of export?
16. What are the principal religious denominations?
17. Which are the six largest libraries?
18. What are the principal towns in Maine? 19. New Hampshire? 20. Vermont? 21. Massachusetts? &c.
22. What is the population of New York? 23. Virginia? &c.
24. How many square miles has Virginia? 25. Georgia? &c.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EUROPE.—*No.* 14.

1. What is the *population* of Russia?
2. What other empires and kingdoms have upwards of ten millions?
3. What states have less than ten and more than two millions?
4. What ones have less than two millions?
5. How many *square miles* has Russia?

6. What other countries have upwards of one hundred thousand square miles?
7. What ones have less than a hundred thousand?
8. What is the population of England? 9. Ireland? &c.
10. How many square miles has England? 11. Scotland? &c.
12. What country in Europe is most thickly inhabited, or has the most inhabitants to a square mile?
13. What countries have more than 100 to a square mile?
14. What ones have less than 100?
15. What is one of the capitals of the Netherlands?
16. What is the capital of Great Britain? 17. Wurtemberg? &c.
18. What is the religion of the Netherlands? 19. Great Britain? &c.
20. What are some of the principal libraries?
21. What universities in England? 22. Scotland? &c.
23. What are the chief towns of Norway? 24. Sweden? &c.
25. What are the ten chief cities in Europe?

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE GLOBE.—No. 15.

1. What is the population of Lower Canada? 2. Upper Canada? &c.
3. What is the population of the United States? 4. Mexico? &c.
5. What is the population of the Spanish West Indies? &c.
6. What is the population of Brazil? 7. Colombia? &c.
8. What is the number of slaves in America?
9. What is the number of Whites? 10. Indians? 11. Negroes? 12. Mixed Races?
13. What are the chief towns of British America? 14. Mexico? &c.
15. What is the population of Montreal? 16. Quebec? &c.
17. What is the population of China? &c.
18. How many square miles are there in Russia in Asia? &c.
19. What is the population of Morocco? 20. Egypt? &c.
21. What are the chief cities of Turkey? 22. Russia? &c.
23. What is the population of Aleppo? 24. Damascus? &c.
25. What is the population of Asia? 26. Europe? 27. Africa? 28. America? 29. Australia? 30. The globe?
31. How many square miles has America? 32. Asia? &c.
33. How many of the human race are Pagans? 34. How many Christians? 35. Mahometans? 36. Jews? 37. Roman Catholics? &c.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

1. The knowledge of geography possessed by the ancients, was confined chiefly to the middle and south of *Europe*, the southwestern part of *Asia*, and the northern and eastern parts of *Africa*.

2. The countries with which sacred and general literature is chiefly connected, are *Egypt*, *Palestine*, *Greece*, *Italy*, and *Asia Minor*.

3. Almost all other countries besides these were, in ancient times, in a state of barbarism.

4. The *Greeks* and *Romans* greatly excelled all other nations of antiquity, in civilization, arts, and literature.

Comparative View of Ancient and Modern Countries.

Europe.

Ancient.	Modern.
Scandinavia	*Sweden*, *Norway*
Sarmatia	*Russia*, *Poland*
Britain	*Great Britain*
Caledonia	*Scotland*
Hibernia	*Ireland*
Germany	*Germany* north of the Danube
Gaul	*France*, *Netherlands*, &c.
Helvetia	*Switzerland*
Spain	*Spain*
Lusitania	*Portugal*
Italy	*Italy*
Rhætia	*Tyrol*, &c.
Illyricum	Part of *Austria*
Dacia	*Hungary* and the north of *Turkey*

Questions.—Ancient Geography.

1. With what part of the world were the ancients acquainted?
2. What are the countries with which sacred and general literature are chiefly connected?
3. What was the ancient condition of other countries?
4. What is said of the Greeks and Romans?
   What modern countries did Scandinavia comprise? Sarmatia? Britain? Caledonia? &c.

Mœsia, Thrace Macedonia, Epirus	Part of *Turkey*
Greece	South part of *Turkey*
Peloponnesus	*Morea.*

ASIA.

Asia Minor	*Natolia* (part of *Turkey*)
Syria, Judea Armenia, Assyria	Part of *Turkey*
Scythia	*Siberia*
Media, Persia, Parthia,	*Persia*
Arabia	*Arabia.*

AFRICA.

Egypt	*Egypt*
Libya	*Barca*
Africa (Proper)	*Tripoli, Tunis*
Numidia	*Tunis, Algiers*
Mauretania	*Algiers, Morocco*
Gètulia	*Biledulgerid.*

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

1. What sea separated Europe from Africa?
2. How was the Red sea or Arabian gulf situated? 3. The Adriatic sea? 4. The Ægæan sea? 5. The Euxine sea? 6. The Propontis? 7. The Palus Mæotis? 8. The Caspian sea? 9. The Codanian gulf? 10. The German ocean? 11. The Aquitaine ocean? 12. The Hibernian sea? 13. The strait of Hercules?
14. What islands were in the Mediterranean sea?
15. How was Gaul bounded? 16. Germany? 17. Spain? 18. Italy? 19. Dacia? 20. Greece, including Macedonia? &c. 21. Asia Minor?
22. How was Scandinavia situated? 23. The Cimbri? 24. Sarmatia? 25. Scythia? 26. Britain? 27. Hibernia? 28. Illyricum? 29. Pannonia? 30. Rhætia? 31. Mœsia? 32. Taurica? 33. Macedonia? 34. Epirus? 35. Thrace? 36. Peloponnesus? 37. Mesopotamia? 38. Colchis? 39. Media? 40. Phœnicia? 41. Arabia? 42. Egypt? 43. Libya? 44. Numidia? 45. Mauretania? 46. Getulia?
47. In what part of Britain was Caledonia?
48. In what part of Spain was Lusitania?
49. In what part of Gaul was Helvetia? 50 The Belgæ?

EUROPE.

Britain.

5. Britain was little known before the time of its invasion by the *Romans* under *Julius Cæsar*, 55 years before the Christian era.

6. It was then inhabited by the *Britons*, a barbarous people, whose religion, like that of the *Gauls*, was a cruel superstition, called *dru'idism*.

7. Britain was, from the first to the fifth century, in the possession of the Romans, who constructed various important works in the island.

8. After it was abandoned by the *Romans*, it was conquered by the *Saxons* and *Angles* from Germany.

9. The principal tribes that inhabited Caledonia, were the *Scots* and *Picts*.

Gaul.

10. Gaul comprehended *France*, *Netherlands*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, and a part of *Germany*.

11. It was inhabited by the three great nations, the *Bel'gæ*, *Cel'tæ*, and *Aquita'ni*, who were warlike and barbarous.

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51. In what part of Italy was Liguria?
52. In what part of Germany were the Franks? 53. The Saxons?
54. What strait separated Spain from Africa?
55. What strait separated Gaul from Britain?
56. What were the rivers of Gaul? 57. Germany? 58. Spain? 59. Italy?
60. What rivers flowed into the Euxine sea?
61. What ones flowed into the Caspian?
62. Through what countries did the Ister or Danube flow?
63. Through what did the Nile flow?
64. What two rivers bounded Mesopotamia?

Britain.—5. What is said of Britain?
6. By whom was it inhabited?
7. How long did the Romans possess Britain?
8. By whom was it afterwards conquered?
9. By whom was Caledonia inhabited?

Gaul.—10. What did Gaul comprehend?
11. By what three nations was it inhabited?

12. Gaul was conquered by the *Romans* under *Julius Cæsar*; and afterwards by the *Franks* from Germany.

GERMANY.

13. Ancient Germany extended from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from the Baltic to the Danube.

14. It was inhabited by various nations, among whom were the *Sue'vi*, *Hermi'ones*, *Istæv'ones*, *Aleman'ni*, *Saxons*, *Angles*, *Franks*, and *Frisons*.

SPAIN.

15. *Spain* (in Latin, *Hispa'nia*) was also called *Ibe'ria*, and *Hespe'ria*.

16. It was partially conquered by the Romans more than 200 years before the Christian era.

17. Some of the towns were *Sagun'tum*, *Numan'tia*, and *Calagur'ris*, famous for sieges; also *Tar'raco* and *Cor'duba*.

ITALY.

18. The northern part of Italy was styled *Cisal'pine Gaul*; the remainder, *Italy Proper*.

19. The inhabitants took the name of *Romans* from *Rome*, the chief city, and were distinguished for their military achievements, the extent and duration of their power, and for their eminence in literature and the arts.

20. *Rome*, situated on the Tiber, was built on seven hills, and was, for a long time, the largest and most powerful city in the world.

21. Some of the towns in the north of Italy, were *Aquile'ia* and *Raven'na*, once powerful cities; *Pi'sa* and *Gen'ua*, noted

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12. By whom was Gaul conquered?

Germany.—13. What was the extent of Germany?

14. By what nations was it inhabited?

Spain.—15. By what names was Spain known?

16. By whom was it conquered?

17. What were some of the towns?

Italy.—18. What was the name of the northern part of Italy?

19. What is said of the inhabitants of Italy?

20. What is said of Rome?

21. What were some of the towns in the north of Italy?

for commerce; *Vero'na*, for its amphitheatre; *Man'tua*, for the birth of Virgil in its vicinity.

22. In the south of Italy; *Cap'ua*, noted as a luxurious city; *Can'næ*, for the greatest victory of Hannibal over the Romans; *Saler'num*, for its medical school in the middle ages; *Taren'tum*, for commerce; *Brundu'sium*, as the place of embarcation for Greece.

23. *Scyl'la* was a formidable rock or promontory, on the coast of Italy, opposite to the whirlpool of *Charyb'dis*, on the opposite coast of Sicily.

Italian Islands.—24. *Sic'ily*, the most important of the Italian islands, was, on account of its fertility, regarded as one of the granaries of the Roman empire.

25. *Mount Etna*, in Sicily, has been, from the earliest ages, famous for its eruptions, which, according to ancient fable, were caused by the struggles of a giant, who was buried under the island.

26. Some of the principal towns of Sicily were *Syr'acuse*, a great and rich city, famous for its siege by the Romans, and for the exploits of Archime'des; *Messa'na*, *Agrigen'tum*, and *Lilybæ'um*.

27. The islands of *Sardin'ia* and *Cor'sica* were comparatively of but little importance.

28. *Mel'ita* is famous for the shipwreck of St. Paul; the *Æo'lian Islands*, as the fabled residence of *Æ'olus*, the god of the winds.

Greece.

29. Greece, in its most extensive sense, comprehended *Macedo'nia*, *Epi'rus*, *Thes'saly*, *Greece Proper*, and *Pelopenne'sus*.

30. The country contained a great number of small, independent states, the two most distinguished of which were *Ath'ens* and *Spar'ta*.

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22. What were some of the towns in the south of Italy?
23. What is said of Scylla? 24. What of Sicily?
25. What is said of Mount Etna?
26. What were some of the principal towns of Sicily?
27. What is said of Sardinia and Corsica? 28. Of Melita and the Æolian islands?

Greece.—29. What did Greece comprise?
30. What were the two most distinguished states of Greece?

31. The *Greeks* surpassed all other nations of antiquity in their attainments in literature, philosophy, and the arts.

32. The country contains numerous mountains, among which are *Olym'pus*, the summit of which was the fabled residence of the gods, and *Parnas'sus*, sacred to the muses.

33. *Towns in Macedonia;—Pel'la*, the capital, noted as the birthplace of Philip and Alexander; *Thessaloni'ca*, for commerce; *Philip'pi*, for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius.

34. *In Epirus;—Ac'tium*, famous for the victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, which ended the Roman commonwealth.

35. *In Thessaly;—Laris'sa*, the capital, noted as the city of *Achil'les*; *Pharsa'lia*, for the victory of Cæsar over Pompey.

36. *In Greece Proper;—Ath'ens*, the capital of Attica, the most distinguished of all the cities of Greece, and famous as a seat of learning; *Thebes*, the capital of Bœotia, and the city of Epaminondas; Delphi, noted for its oracle and for the celebration of the Pythian games; Mar'athon, Platæ'a, Leuc'tra, and Chærone'a, for great battles.

37. *In Peloponnesus;—Spar'ta* or Lacedæ'mon, the capital of Laconia, famous for the institutions of Lycurgus, and for the warlike character of its inhabitants; *Ar'gos*, as the capital of Ar'golis; *Cor'inth*, for commerce; *Olym'pia*, for an ivory statue of Jupiter, and for the celebration of the Olympic games; *Nemea*, for the celebration of the Nemean games.

38. Greek Islands.—Of the numerous islands of Greece, *Crete*, the largest, was famous for the laws of Minos and its lab'yrinth; *Rhodes*, for its colossus; *Cythe'ra*, as sacred to Venus; *Leuca'dia*, for its promontory called the Lover's Leap; *Corcy'ra*, for the shipwreck of Ulys'ses; De'los, for an altar of Apollo; Pa'ros, for marble; Lem'nos, as the residence of Vulcan; Pat'mos, as the place to which St. John was banished.

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31. What is said of the Greeks? 32. The mountains?
33. What towns in Macedonia are mentioned, and for what noted? 34. In Epirus? 35. In Thessaly?
36. What towns in Greece Proper? 37. In Peloponnesus?
38. What were some of the principal of the Grecian islands?

ASIA.

Asia Minor.

1. Asia Minor was divided into many districts or countries, as Troas, Mysia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Phrygia, Galatia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus.

2. The western part was occupied chiefly by Grecian colonies.

3. *Troy*, the capital of Troas, was famous for its siege of ten years by the Greeks, rendered illustrious by the genius of Homer; *Per'gamos*, as the royal city of Eu'menes, and the birthplace of Galen; *Eph'esus*, for the temple of Dia'na; *Smyrna*, for commerce; *Mile'tus*, as the birthplace of Tha'les, the father of philosophy; *Halicarnas'sus*, for its mausole'um, and as the birthplace of Herod'otus, the father of history.

4. *Sar'dis*, the capital of Lydia, was noted as the royal city of the rich king Crœsus; *Nice*, for the first general council; *Tar'sus*, the capital of Cilicia, for literature and the arts, also as the birthplace of St. Paul; *Is'sus*, for a great victory of Alexander.

5. *Ama'sia*, the chief city of Pontus, was noted as the birthplace of Mithrida'tes and Strabo; *Heracle'a*, for its naval importance; *Cer'asus*, for giving name to the cherry-tree, which was first brought hence to Rome.

6. In the western part of Asia Minor, were the *seven churches* addressed by St. John in the Revelation, viz. *Eph'esus*, *Smyr'na*, *Per'gamos*, *Thyati'ra*, *Sar'dis*, *Philadel'phia*, and *Laodice'a*.

7. The *seven wonders* of the ancient world, were the *Colossus* at Rhodes; the *Temple of Diana* at Ephesus; the

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Questions.—Asia.

Asia Minor.—1. What countries did Asia Minor comprise?
2. By whom was the western part occupied?
3. What is said of Troy and Pergamos? Of Ephesus, Smyrna, Miletus, and Halicarnassus? 4. Of Sardis, Nice, Tarsus, and Issus? 5. Of Amasia, Heraclea, and Cerasus?
6. Where were the churches addressed by St. John?
7. What were the seven wonders of the ancient world?

Mausole'um at Halicarnassus; the *Statue of Jupiter* at Olympia; the *Pyramids* of Egypt; the *Walls of Babylon*, and the *Palace* of Cyrus; or, according to some, the *Pharos* at Alexandria.

Other Asiatic Countries.

8. *Colchis* was famous for the fable of the golden fleece and the expedition of the Ar'gonauts.

9. *Nin'eveh*, on the Tigris, was a very ancient and splendid city, and capital of the Assyrian empire.

10. *Bab'ylon*, on the Euphra'tes, the capital of a powerful empire, was one of the most renowned cities in the world, and celebrated for its magnificent walls.

11. *Charran*, or *Carræ*, was noted as the place from which Abraham departed for Ca'naan, also for the defeat and death of Crassus; *Arbe'la*, for the greatest victory of Alexander.

12. *Damas'cus*, once the capital of Syr'ia, is famous both in sacred and profane history.

13. *An'tioch*, in ancient times a splendid city, was long the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria.

14. *Palmy'ra* is noted as the city of queen Zeno'bia, and for its splendid ruins.

15. *Mount Si'nai*, in Arabia, near the north end of the Red sea, is memorable for being the place where the ten commandments were given to Moses.

16. *E'zion-ge'ber* was the port from which Solomon's vessels sailed to Ophir; *Midian* was the residence of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses.

Other Asiatic Countries.—8. What is said of Colchis? 9. Nineveh? 10. Babylon? 11. Charran? 12. Damascus? 13. Antioch? 14. Palmyra? 15. Mount Sinai? 16. Ezion-geber, and Midian?

AFRICA.

Egypt.

1. Egypt is celebrated for its great antiquity, and is regarded as the cradle of science. It could boast of its attainments in the arts, at a period when Greece and Italy were in a state of barbarism.

2. It still abounds with magnificent ancient monuments, as the *Pyramids*, *Catacombs*, ruins of *Temples*, and other edifices.

3. The *Lab'yrinth* was a vast subterranean structure to the south of Memphis; *Lake Mœris*, an immense artificial reservoir of water; the *Tower of Pha'ros*, near Alexandria, one of the most celebrated edifices of antiquity.

4. *Mem'phis* was anciently the capital of all Egypt; *Pelu'sium* was regarded as the key of the country; *Alexan'dria* was long the most commercial city in the world.

5. *Thebes*, the capital of Upper Egypt, was famous for its hundred gates; and its site is now covered with splendid ruins.

Other Countries in Africa.

6. *Am'mon*, or *Ju'piter Am'mon*, was a famous temple of Jupiter, with an oracle which was consulted by Alexander the Great.

7. *Cyre'ne*, the chief city of the district of Pentap'olis, was noted for giving birth to a number of distinguished men; *Bereni'ce*, for the gardens of the Hesper'ides.

8. *Car'thage*, once the rival of Rome, was famous for commerce, and for its destruction by the Romans.

9. *U'tica* was noted for the death of Cato; *Za'ma*, for the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio; *Cæsare'a*, as the chief city of Mauretania; *Siga*, as the residence of Syphax.

Questions.—Africa.

1. What is said of Egypt? 2. With what does it still abound?
3. What is said of the Labyrinth, Lake Mœris, and the Tower of Pharos?
4. Of Memphis, Pelusium, and Alexandria? 5. Thebes?
6. What is said of Ammon? 7. Cyrene and Berenice? 8. Carthage? 9. Utica, Zama, Cæsarea, and Siga?

Questions on the Map of the Roman Empire.

1. In what part of Britain was Londin'ium? 2. Ebor'acum? 3. Devana?
4. On what river in Gaul was Lute'tia situated? 5. Burdiga'la? 6. Lugdu'num? 7. Colo'nia Agrippi'na?
8. Where was Massil'ia? 9. Nar'bo? 10. Neman'sus? 11. Bibracte? 12. Gene'va? 13. Aventicum?
14. What towns were situated on the Ister?
15. What towns on the west end of the Euxine sea?
16. What towns in Illyricum on the Adriatic sea?
17. What towns in Spain on the Mediterranean?
18. How was Cor'duba situated? 19. Ga'des? 20. Numan'tia? 21. Calagur'ris? 22. Olisip'po?
23. Where the Balear'ic Isles?
24. How was Rome situated? 25. Pisa and Gen'ua? 26. Raven'na? 27. Aquile'ia? 28. Vero'na? 29. Man'tua? 30. Cap'ua? 31. Can'næ? 32. Brundu'sium? 33. Taren'tum? 34. Scylla? 35. Etna? 36. Messa'na? 37. Syr'acuse? 38. Agrigen'tum? 39. Lilybæ'um?
40. Where the Æo'lian Isles? 41. Corsica and Sardinia?
42. Where was Crete? 43. Rhodes? 44. Cythe'ra? 45. Corcy'ra, Leuca'dia, and Cephale'nia?
46. How was Pella situated? 47. Thessaloni'ca? 48. Philip'pi? 49. Ac'tium? 50. Laris'sa? 51. Pharsa'lia? 52. Thebes? 53. Athens? 54. Corinth? 55. Olympia? 56. Argos? 57. Sparta?
58. What towns in Asia Minor were on the Ægæ'an sea? 59. What ones on the Black sea? 60. What ones on the Mediterranean?
61. How was Troy situated? 62. Eph'esus? 63. Sardis? 64. Philadelphia? 65. Laodice'a? 66. Ama'sia? 67. Tarsus? 68. Issus? 69. Iconium? 70. Sestos and Aby'dos?
71. How was Babylon situated? 72. Nineveh? 73. Arbe'la? 74. Artax'ata? 75. Damas'cus? 76. An'tioch? 77. Palmy'ra? 78. Jerusalem?
79. How was E'zion-ge'ber situated? 80. Mid'ian? 81. Mount Sinai? 82. Memphis? 83. Alexandria? 84. Pelu'sium? 85. Thebes? 86. O'asis Magna and Parva? 87. Am'mon? 88. Cyre'ne? 89. Bereni'ce? 90. Carthage? 91. U'tica? 92. Za'ma? 93. Cirta? 94. Cæsare'a? 95. Siga? 96. Tingis?

SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY.

1. *Scripture Geography* is that part of *Ancient Geography*, which comprises an account of the countries and places mentioned in the Bible.

2. The geography of the *Old Testament* relates chiefly to the southwest part of *Asia* and to *Egypt*.

3. The *Land of Ca'naan* from the time of its conquest by the Israelites under Joshua to the crucifixion of our Saviour, was the theatre of most of the transactions recorded in the Bible, and included more than half of the places mentioned in it.

4. At the period of the ministry of our Saviour and his apostles, almost all the countries mentioned in the New Testament were included in the Roman Empire.

5. The journeyings of our Saviour, during his ministry, were limited to *Pal'estine*.

6. The travels of St. Paul, in preaching the gospel, were confined chiefly to *Palestine*, *Syria*, the countries of *Asia Minor*, also *Greece* and *Italy*.

7. The term *Asia*, as used in the New Testament, never comprehends more than Asia Minor.

8. The Mediterranean sea is called, in the Old Testament, the *Great Sea*.

9. Most of the countries mentioned in the Bible, either bordered on the Mediterranean, or were situated not far distant. Some of the most remote were *Chalde'a*, *Persia*, and *Media*.

QUESTIONS.—SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is Scripture Geography?
2. To what part of the globe does the geography of the Old Testament relate?
3. How long was the Land of Canaan the theatre of most of the transactions recorded in the Bible?
4. What was the condition of most of the countries mentioned in the New Testament in the time of our Saviour?
5. To what country were the journeyings of our Saviour limited?
6. To what countries did the travels of St. Paul extend?
7. What is said of the term *Asia* as used in the New Testament?
8. What is the Mediterranean sea called in the Old Testament?
9. Where were most of the countries mentioned in the Bible situated?

PALESTINE.

1. This celebrated country is small in extent, not a third part so large as the state of New York.

2. It was, in ancient times, called the *Land of Ca'naan*, the *Land of Promise*, the *Land of Is'rael*, and *Jude'a*; in modern times, *Pal'estine* and the *Holy Land*.

3. It was anciently divided into 12 *parts* or *tribes*, named from the *sons of Jacob*; afterwards, into two kingdoms, *Judah* and *Is'rael*.

4. Under the Romans, the part west of the Jordan was divided into three provinces, *Gal'ilee*, *Sama'ria*, and *Jude'a*; and *Peræ'a* was the name of the portion situated east of the Jordan.

5. The *Jordan* is the celebrated river of Palestine, and is about 150 miles in length.

6. The *Dead Sea*, called also the *Sea of Sodom*, the *Salt Sea*, and *Lake Asphalti'tes*, is about 70 miles long, and its water is uncommonly salt and bitter.

7. The *Sea of Gal'ilee*, called also the *Sea of Tibe'rias*, and the *Lake of Genner'areth*, is about 17 miles long, and was much frequented by our Saviour and his disciples.

8. Some of the mountains are *Mount Leb'anon*, once famous for magnificent cedars; *Mount Her'mon*, to the south-east of Lebanon; *Mount Car'mel*, noted as the retreat of

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QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF PALESTINE.

1. What river flows through Palestine from north to south?
2. Into what sea does it flow?
3. In what part of Palestine is the Dead Sea?
4. In what part is the Sea of Galilee?
5. Into what do the river Ar'oer and the Cedron flow? 6. The Jabbok?
7. In what part of Palestine was Galilee? 8. Samaria? 9. Judea?
10. Where was Perræa? 11. Moab? 12. Gilead?
13. What mountains in the north of Palestine? 14. In the south?
15. Where Mount Carmel? 16. Tabor? 17. Gilboa? 18. Abarim and Nebo?

QUESTIONS.—PALESTINE.

1. What is said of the extent of Palestine?
2. By what names has it been known?
3. How was it anciently divided? 4. How under the Romans?
5. What is the celebrated river?
6. What is said of the Sea of Sodom? 7. The Sea of Galilee?
8. What mountains are mentioned?

Elijah; *Mount Ta'bor*, as the scene of the transfiguration; *Mount Gil'boa* for the death of Saul and Jonathan; *Mount Ne'bo*, for the death of Moses; *Mount Seir*, with its summit, *Mount Hor*, for the death of Aaron.

9. *Jeru'salem*, the chief city, is memorable for its ancient temple, for the crucifixion of our Saviour, and for its signal destruction by the Romans.

10. *Beth'lehem* is famous for the birth of our Saviour; *Beth'any*, for his ascension.

11. *He'bron* is noted for having been the royal residence of David, and for its situation on the borders of the plain of *Mam're*, where was the cave of *Machpe'lah*, the burial-place of Abraham.

12. *Sama'ria* was noted as the capital of the kingdom of Israel; *Cæsare'a*, as the seat of the Roman governors; *Jop'pa*, as the port of Jerusalem; *Jer'icho*, for its siege, and for palm trees; *She'chem* or *Sy'char*, for the tomb of Joseph; and near it was *Jacob's Well*.

13. *Tibe'rias* was noted as the capital of Galilee; *Naz'areth*, for the residence of our Saviour; *Ca'na*, for his miracle of turning water into wine; *Caper'naum* and *Bethsa'ida*, for various miracles of our Saviour.

14. *Beersheba* was noted for its situation on the southern border of the country, and *Dan*, on the northern.

15. *Tyre* and *Sidon*, cities of Phœni'cia, were noted for commerce.

16. *Gath*, *Ek'ron*, *Ga'za*, *As'calon*, and *Ash'dod* or *Azo'tus*, were places of note in the country of the Philistines.

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9. What is said of Jerusalem? 10. Bethlehem and Bethany? 11. Hebron? 12. Samaria, Cæsarea, Jericho, and Shechem? 13. Tiberias, Nazareth, Cana, and Bethsaida? 14. Beersheba and Dan? 15. Tyre and Sidon? 16. Gath, Ekron? &c.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF PALESTINE.

1. How is Jerusalem situated? 2. Samaria? 3. Tiberias? 4. Jez're-el? 5. Shechem? 6. Jericho? 7. Hebron? 8. Beersheba? 9. Dan? 10. Tyre and Sidon? 11. Ptolema'is? 12. Cæsare'a? 13. Joppa? 14. As'calon? 15. Gaza? 16. Gath? 17. Ka'desh-Bar'nea? 18. Bethlehem? 19. Bethany? 20. Bethel? 21. Mizpeh? 22. Bethab'ara? 23. Tirzah? 24. Megiddo? 25. Nazareth? 26. Cana? 27. Caper'naum? 28. Bethsa'ida? 29. Mag'dala? 30. Ash'taroth? 31. Mahana'im? 32. Ramoth Gilead? 33. Heshbon? 34. Rabbath? 35. Rabbath-Ammon?

TABLE,

EXHIBITING THE ANCIENT NAMES OF THE SEAS, RIVERS AND MOST IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS, FOUND ON THE MAP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, WITH THE CORRESPONDING MODERN NAMES.

SEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Ægæ'an S.	*Archipelago*	Eux'ine	*Black Sea*
Aquitaine O.	*B. of Biscay*	Gallic Str.	*Dover Str.*
Adriat'ic S.	*G. of Venice*	Hel'lespont	*Dardanelles*
Ara'bian G. or	*Red Sea*	Her'cules Str.	*Gibraltar Str.*
Asphalti'tes or	*Dead Sea*	Hibernian Sea	*Irish Sea*
Bos'phorus	*Constant'ple Str.*	Palus Mæo'tis	*Sea of Azof*
Codanian G.	*Baltic Sea*	Propon'tis	*Marmora*

RIVERS.

SARMATIA.

Borys'thenes	*Dnieper*
Hyp'anis	*Bog*
Rha	*Volga*
Ru'bo	*Memel*
Tan'ais	*Don*
Turun'tus	*Dwina*
Ty'ras	*Dniester*

GERMANY.

Al'bis	*Elbe*
Rhe'nus	*Rhine*
Viadrus	*Oder*
Visur'gis	*Weser*
Vis'tula	*Vistula*

GAUL.

Garumna	*Garonne*
Li'ger	*Loire*
Rhod'anus	*Rhone*
Seq'uana	*Seine*

SPAIN.

A'nas	*Guadiana*
Bæ'tis	*Guadalquivir*
Du'rius	*Duero*
Ibe'rus	*Ebro*
Tagus	*Tagus*

ILLYRICUM, DACIA, &c.

Dra'vus	*Drave*
Is'ter	*Danube*
Sa'vus	*Save*
Tibis'cus	*Theis*

ITALY.

Padus	*Po*
Tiber	*Tiber*

ASIA.

Arax'es	*Aras*
Cy'rus	*Kur*
Euphra'tes	*Euphrates*
Hyp'anis	*Cuban*
Ti'gris	*Tigris*

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Gaul.

Ancient.	Modern.
Aven'ticum	*Avenches*
Bibrac'te	*Autun*
Burdiga'la	*Bourdeaux*
Colo'nia Agrip.	*Cologne*
Gene'va	*Geneva*
Lugdu'num	*Lyons*
Lute'tia	*Paris*
Massil'ia	*Marseilles*
Nemau'sus	*Nismes*

Britain.

Devana	*Aberdeen*
Ebor'acum	*York*
Londin'ium	*London*

Spain.

Bar'cino	*Barcelona*
Calagur'ris	*Calahorra*
Cartha'go Nova	*Carthagena*
Cor'duba	*Cordova*
Gades	*Cadiz*
Mal'aca	*Malaga*
Olisippo	*Lisbon*
Sagun'tum	*Morviedro*
Tar'raco	*Tarragona*

Asia Minor.

Ama'sia	*Amasia*
Ancy'ra	*Angora*
Cer'asus	*Keresoun*
Eph'esus	*Ajasoluc*
Halicarnas'sus	*Bodrum*
Heracle'a	*Erekli*
Ico'nium	*Konieh*
Laodice'a	*Eski-hissar*
Nice	*Isnic*
Mile'tus	*Milets*
Per'gamos	*Pergamo*
Philadel'phia	*Allah-Shehr*
Sar'dis	*Sart*
Smyr'na	*Smyrna*
Tar'sus	*Tarso*
Thiaty'ra	*Akhisar*
Troy	

Asiatic Countries.

Ami'da	*Diarbekir*
Antioch	*Antakia*
Arbe'la	*Erbil*
Artax'ata	*Ardesh*
Bab'ylon near	*Hellah*
Damas'cus	*Damascus*
Jeru'salem	*Jerusalem*
Jop'pa	*Jaffa*
Nin'eveh	*Nunia*
Palmy'ra	*Palmyra*
Sidon	*Saida*
Tyre	*Sur*

Italy.

Agrigen'tum	*Girgenti*
Aquile'ia	*Aquileia*
Brundu'sium	*Brindisi*
Can'næ	*Cannæ*
Cap'ua	*Capua*
Gen'ua	*Genoa*
Lilybæ'um	*Marsala*
Man'tua	*Mantua*
Messa'na	*Messina*
Pisa	*Pisa*
Raven'na	*Ravenna*
Saler'num	*Salerno*
Syr'acuse	*Syracuse*
Taren'tum	*Tarento*
Vero'na	*Verona*

Greece.

Ar'gos	*Argo*
Ath'ens	*Athens*
Cor'inth	*Corinth*
Laris'sa	*Larissa*
Messe'ne	*Maura-masia*
Nemea	*Colonna*
Olym'pia	

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient	Modern.
Pel'la	*Jenitza*	Arsin'oe	*Suez.*
Pharsa'lia	*Farsa*	Car'thage	
Philip'pi		Cir'ta	*Constantina*
Spar'ta	*Paleo-Chori*	Cyre'ne	*Curen*
Thessaloni'ca	*Salonica*	Hermop'olis	*Ashmunein*
		Mem'phis	
Byzan'tium	*Constantinople*	Ptolema'is	*Tolometa*
Epidau'rus	*Ragusa*	Tin'gis	*Tangier*
		U'tica	*Boo Shatter*
AFRICA.		Vac'ca	*Vegia*
Alexandria	*Alexandria*	Za'ma	*Zainah*

Questions on the preceding Table.

What is the modern name of the Ægæan sea? Aquitaine ocean? &c.

What is the modern name of the Borysthenes? The Hypanis? &c.

What is the modern name of Aventicum? &c.

15*

THE END.

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